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# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

OCTOBER, 1910

Vol. I

No. 12

INDUSTRY

PROGRESS

ECONOMY



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# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Published the First of Each Month by the  
AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING  
COMPANY

158 Pearl St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

President . . . . . GRANT M. CURTIS  
Vice-President . . . PRINCE T. WOODS, M. D.  
Secretary-Treasurer . . . . . L. M. AVISE

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy. Ten cents per back number.

FOREIGN, one dollar per year. Canada seventy-five cents. Ten cents per copy.

Subscriptions can begin with any month.

Write your name and post office address plainly. If your Journal does not reach you promptly each month, kindly notify us.

When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address.

## EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

The AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is discontinued at the completion of the subscription term by order of the postal authorities. This notice will be marked with a blue X when your subscription has expired. We solicit a prompt renewal. Please do not delay.

## 40,000 COPIES PER MONTH

It is positively guaranteed that during the year ending April, 1911, the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will circulate an average of forty thousand (40,000) copies per month. All advertising contracts are based on this circulation.

## ADVERTISERS GUARANTEED

We guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, providing the subscriber when ordering the fowls or merchandise, states that the advertisement was seen in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement appears in our columns and promptly notifies us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving full particulars.

American Poultry Publishing Company

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application

Entered at the post-office, Buffalo, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

## 40,000 FOR OCTOBER, 1910

E. D. Corson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corson Manufacturing Co., printers and binders, being first duly sworn, states that that company has a contract for and is printing and binding forty thousand (40,000) copies of the October, 1910, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

E. D. CORSON.

C. B. KOON, Commissioner of Deeds.

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## GET COPY FOR ADS IN EARLY

All advertisers are requested to send copy for advertisements to this office as early as possible. We again call attention of advertisers to the fact that all who desire to make changes in their advertisements MUST SEND NOTICE TO REACH THIS OFFICE BY THE EIGHTH OF THE MONTH AND ALL ADVERTISING COPY MUST BE RECEIVED NOT LATER THAN THE TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE.





**EGBERT WILSON, Superintendent**

# Important to Subscribers



EVERY SUBSCRIBER to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD receives double notice when his or her subscription expires, as follows :

¶ A cross (X) is made with blue pencil opposite the second paragraph of first column of first inside cover page.

¶ A personal letter, notifying you that your subscription has expired, and soliciting your renewal, is also sent.

¶ If you do not want to miss a single issue, you should renew promptly, otherwise your subscription will be discontinued.

¶ During the present month the subscriptions of readers who ordered AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, for one year (and who have been receiving it regularly, including the first issue) will expire.

¶ There are several thousand of these subscribers, and it is especially to them that this advertisement is addressed. These readers we urgently request to

## PLEASE RENEW PROMPTLY

¶ Doing so will be an indication that AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has furnished you with interesting and helpful information, and that you have appreciated our efforts to give you a high-class poultry paper, or, in other words, that you have had "your money's worth."

¶ If you knew the encouragement it would give us in producing a better and more helpful poultry paper to have every subscriber (who receives personal notification, informing him that his subscription has expired) send a renewal order immediately, we are sure you would attend to it without delay.

IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY LOOKED  
AFTER THIS, PLEASE DO SO TODAY

## American Poultry Publishing Company

158 PEARL STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.



# TOMPKINS WORLD'S CHAMPION

## SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

I have been breeding this most popular and profitable breed for a quarter of a century. The success of Tompkins Reds, both for myself and my customers in the leading show rooms throughout the world, has never been excelled by any breeder of any popular breed. I have

### 5000 YOUNG BIRDS FOR SALE

They include the best and most promising lot I ever raised. They have been bred from my best pens containing my prize winners.

If you are in need of exhibition birds, write and tell me where you are going to show and what you can pay and I will tell you what I can do for you.

Remember that the quality of Tompkins Reds have been proven, for no matter where you go or what show you attend you will always find Tompkins Blood among the winners.

### TOMPKINS REDS WIN EVERYWHERE

The last five times I have shown at New York, my SINGLE COMB REDS have won 1st Pen 5 times, 1st Cock 4 times, 1st Hen 3 times and 1st Cockerel 4 times. A record that stands without an equal.

At Madison Square Garden, 1910, 1st and 5th Cock; 1-2-4 Hen; 1 Cockerel, 3-4 Pullet, 1 Pen and Specials on Male for best shape and best color.

At the Club meeting held in Chicago at the Great Mid-West Show, December, 1909, 1-1 Cocks; 1-3-4 Hens; 1-2 Cockerels; 1-2 Pullets; 1 pen and Color Specials on both male and female.

The last time I exhibited Rose Combs was at Madison Square Garden, 1908, when I was awarded every first prize and every shape and color special offered.

If you want to make money with poultry, breed Rhode Island Reds. No other breed or variety equals them for the fancier or the utility poultry keeper. Leading breeders of other varieties and shrewd business men recognized the money-making qualities of Rhode Island Reds and are preparing to breed them extensively. Why don't you?

Make no mistake, start right by coming to headquarters for your exhibition and breeding birds.

Describe your wants and let me tell you what I can do for you.

I guarantee to please you with prices and quality.

LESTER TOMPKINS,

CONCORD, MASS.

# KEATING'S CHALLENGE STRAIN

## Columbian Wyandottes



I ORIGINATED and bred the Challenge Strain Light Brahmas twenty years ago, and now give my customers in my *Challenge Strain Columbian Wyandottes* the benefit of my long experience in breeding and producing the markings demanded for Columbian Wyandottes by the latest Standard of Perfection. They won at America's leading show

**Madison Square Garden, 1909-1910**

SPECIAL SILVER CUP FOR BEST COLLECTION.

*BOSTON, 1910, in the largest exhibit of any one variety at this great show, 213 birds, exhibited by 29 exhibitors*

### Keating's Challenge Strain Columbian Wyandottes

Win 1st, 4th Cock, 1st Cockerel, 3rd, 4th, 6th Hens, 6th Pullet. Special best shaped male; special best colored male; special best cock and 4 hens; special best cockerel and 4 pullets; *Special Best Collection.*

This record in the keenest of competition at these two leading American Shows proves that Keating Challenge Strain leads all others.

I have a grand lot of youngsters, the best I ever owned, including some grand exhibition birds that can win anywhere, and breeders that will improve your flock.

Describe your wants and state how much you are willing to invest, and I will tell you just what I can and will do for you.

*Reference:* The Editors and Publishers of American Poultry World.

J. P. KEATING,

WESTBORO, MASS.



# PURE STRAIN FARMS

WINNINGS ON

## Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

at The Great Buffalo International and Great Rochester Shows

### WILL CONVINCE YOU

that our breeding pens for this season contain a greater percentage of winning specimens than any other farm breeding these varieties. Fifteen pens mated to produce winners, each headed by a winning male at either show; also five other pens headed by males that have show records from which are selling eggs at utility prices.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY  
YOUR NEEDS IN STOCK OR EGGS

### THE INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS

contained in these pens enabled us to make the **grand total record of 106 winners in the strongest classes of Reds at two of the greatest Shows this season.** We want to add your name to our long list of customers and convince you more thoroughly of the many good qualities of **Pure Strain Farms' Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds**, and request you to send for our beautiful illustrated catalog.

It contains photographs of a great many of our winning specimens and will convince you that we are prepared to supply your needs in stock or Eggs.

PURE STRAIN FARMS, F. A. BROTSCH, JR., Proprietor Box 20, SCOTTSVILLE, N.Y.  
CHAS. AUGENSTEIN, Supt.

## EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE COMB White Leghorns-Barred Plymouth Rocks



OUR BIRDS hatched in January, February and March are now in the pink of condition for the early Fall shows. We have exceptional birds in both varieties. We also have some of our fine breeding stock left, and will dispose of it at a very reasonable price. : : Send for particulars

## PINE TOP POULTRY FARM

*Breeders and Exhibitors of Barred Plymouth Rocks  
and Single Comb White Leghorns*

BOX 6, HARTWOOD, SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK



# OWEN FARMS

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

We are now prepared to say that in Rhode Island Reds, Single and Rose Combs, we have at Owen Farms one of the finest flocks in this country, with shape as near the ideal as they are grown, with color that is rich, dark and even, and with perfection of points in Rhode Island Red growing that have never been equalled in any flock in this country. This is one of the strongest statements Owen Farms have ever made, but it is one of the truest statements they ever put before the public. We are prepared to furnish Rhode Island Reds for showing in any show in this country, guaranteed to win. Our Mr. Delano judged Rhode Island Reds at New York two years. He has been more earnestly sought to judge for the Rhode Island Red Club than perhaps any other judge of the variety. I frankly submit to you the question: "If we do not know where we stand in quality in this variety, who could know?"

In conclusion, let me say that if there are more enthusiastic breeders in any other varieties than the breeders in Rhode Island Reds, I wish you who read this advertisement would write and tell me who they are. To you, breeders of Rhode Island Reds, therefore, I say, and I urge you to consider the matter that if you want good birds at fair prices, always subject to your final decision and approval in Rhode Island Reds, write to us fully and with the usual frankness we ask and enclose age, and you will be absolutely glad that Owen Farms has undertaken to furnish you with what you are wanting in this grand variety.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS ARE OWEN FARMS PROGRESSIVE?

If there is one thing more that another that we wish everybody to believe about Owen Farms it is that they are alive, wide-awake and up-to-date; that they are restless on the one great question of improving all of their flocks of birds which they have at present, and in recognizing quickly the merit of any breed of poultry, especially where that breed has found ready, enthusiastic acceptance on the part of poultrymen nearly all over the country.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

Five years ago Owen Farms from some of the best stock in the country secured stock and eggs in Rhode Island Reds. We raised one year 2,000 birds of this variety. We have been carefully and consistently interested in every show which has taken place since in this variety. We believed then, as we believe now, that its future is a great one, and it was only that Owen Farms did not wish to enter the showroom unless it could enter in the hardest and strongest competition with as reasonable certainty of winning as they have had in any of their other varieties, that we did not commence earlier for a show record.

# OWEN FARMS

## A FRANK QUESTION

OWEN FARMS asks you a frank question: "How much will you give for cock, hen, cockerel, pullet or pen to win your fall fair?" It is not unusual for you to buy what you want in this way. It certainly pleases us to have you tell us this right off in your first correspondence. You know as a buyer that if we do not think your offer is enough to win your fair we will not accept it. If we think it is, however, and we can win you fair, we will accept it. Always the only difference between a would-be customer and Owen Farms who wants any particular stock, quality fully described and understood by both our customer and ourselves, comes in the price to be paid. We are especially confident that we will agree upon this price. Write us, then, right away and get down to business. We tell you squarely that you do not commit yourself in any manner unless the bird is satisfactory at the price. You always must keep this in view.

## EARLY SHOW BIRDS

Have we many? More than ever before. Five thousand birds raised from our very best in our different varieties and not a bird less. We commenced to hatch in January and have been hatching ever since and shall hatch up to the last of August. We know that females and males can be furnished at absolutely the right condition of feather and ripe for the show especially as we shall have birds that are exactly the right age for the time when the show occurs. How good are these early show birds? Better than we have ever produced in all of our varieties and there is no show that has any terrors for us and which we do not gladly welcome an opportunity to supply winners for, guaranteed to win. The condition would be such as you would expect in the top form of the bird for the time and place and the price would fit the quality. Remember that. Always with Owen Farms the price is never high, but always only sufficient to cover the quality desired and necessary.

## FITTING WINNERS

OWEN FARMS paid Harry W. Graves, now dead, \$100.00 and expenses six years ago to fit their string of birds for New York and thought it cheap. Today our Mr. Delano has to take off his hat to no living man in America in fitting birds to win in the show room. Just think for one moment that you get this without any extra cost whatever. Don't you believe Owen Farms did well to spend that \$100 that year? If you do, you must know that you would do well to insure fitting such as OWEN FARMS through our Mr. Delano can give you.

We match pens to win. Winning every pen in New York last year is the best evidence. Five 1st pens at Boston clinched the argument. We mean business and how far pride in continuing this great record goes in fitting and matching pens for our customers we leave you to judge.

## BOOKING WINNERS

When is it best to book your orders for the ensuing year? We say "NOW." Never mind how far off the date of your show, if you are sure that you are going there now is the time to write about it and to book your engagement with us as early as possible. Early fall shows, mid-winter or late shows in February have been already booked by us in very large numbers because our customers appreciate one great advantage. What is the advantage of early booking with Owen Farms? If you can get Owen Farms to say that they will win a certain show for you at a certain price no living man can buy a bird to compete against the bird sold for that show, never mind what the offer might be. You realize in making such an early booking that you are uniting all the possibilities of Owen Farms' large flock from which they can select absolutely and exactly the right bird fit for the moment to win in your interest and name.

## UTILITY COCKERELS IN OCTOBER

In past years we have had a remarkable demand for big, husky utility cockerels having our best thoroughbred blood and ready for early breeding. This year we expect even a larger demand and we have prepared to fill it, and the price will be \$5.00 each. These cockerels are of the finest breeding, full of life and vigor, and from flocks that are not excelled as producers of large, brown eggs and many of them.

## WHAT WE HAVE TO SELL

What we offer to you are birds of the breeds most popular in the show room. Our breeds form the largest classes constantly at New York, Chicago, Kansas City, and, in fact, every poultry show in America. We also say that we have demonstrated ourselves by our show record to be at the very head and front of each of these breeds which we offer. You do not have to take our word for this, but study the records. You can find our winnings in our catalogue, and you can secure the winnings of any other breeder, and if ours do not compare favorably and to our advantage we ask you to write and call our attention to some other existing record that seems to you to surpass ours.

### OUR BREEDS ARE:

**BUFF ORPINGTONS  
WHITE ORPINGTONS  
BLACK ORPINGTONS  
BARRED ROCKS**

**WHITE ROCKS  
WHITE WYANDOTTES  
S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS  
R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**

*Your correspondence is urgently solicited.*

**Owen Farms, 115 William Street, Vineyard Haven, Mass.**

WM. BARRY OWEN, Prop.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Mgr.

MENTION AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, READ GUARANTEE PAGE 2 COVER. 5



# A LIVING FR

**\$1,500 from 60 Hens in Ten Months on a  
City Lot 40 Feet Square**



Note the condition of the three months old pullet at the School Farm. These pullets and their ancestors for seven generations have never been allowed to run outside the coops.

## **The Philo System Is Unlike All Other Ways of Keeping Poultry**

and in many respects just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard of results that are hard to believe without seeing.

## **The New System Covers All Branches of the Work Necessary for Success**

from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner.

## **Two-Pound Broilers in Eight Weeks**

are raised in a space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents a pound above the highest market price.

## **Our Six-Month-Old Pullets Are Laying at the Rate of 24 Eggs Each Per Month**

in a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, **The Philo System of Poultry Keeping**, gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries, with simple, easy-to-understand directions that are right to the point, and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

## **Don't Let the Chicks Die in the Shell**

One of the secrets of success is to save all the chickens that are fully developed at hatching time, whether they can crack the shell or not. It is a simple trick and believed to be the secret of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese which enabled them to sell the chicks at ten cents a dozen.

## **SPECIAL OFFER**

Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to the **POULTRY REVIEW**, a monthly magazine devoted to progressive methods of poultry keeping, and we will include, without charge, a copy of the latest revised edition of the Philo System Book.

**T**O the average poultryman that would seem impossible, and when we tell you that we have actually done a \$1,500 poultry business with 60 hens on a corner in the city garden 40 feet wide by 40 feet long, we are simply stating facts. It would not be possible to get such returns by anyone of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practiced by the American people, still it can be accomplished by the

## **Philo System**

### **Chicken Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel**

Our book tells how to make the best green food with but-little trouble and have a good supply any day in the year, winter or summer. It is just as important to get a large egg yield without green food as it is to keep a cow without hay or fodder.

No lamp required. No danger of chilling, overheating or burning up the chickens as with brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all the lice off the chickens automatically or kill any that may be on them when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans and the right to make and use them. One can easily be made in an hour at a cost of 20 to 50 cents.

### **Testimonials**

South Britain, Conn., April 19, 1909.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have followed your system as close as I could; the result is a complete success. If there can be any improvement on nature, your brooder is it. The first experience I had with your system was last December. I hatched 17 chicks under two hens, put them as soon as hatched in one of your brooders out of doors and at the age of three months I sold them at 35c a pound. They then averaged 2½ lbs. each, and the man I sold them to said they were the finest he ever saw and he wants all I can spare this season.

Yours truly,

A. E. Nelson.

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1909.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—No doubt you will be interested to learn of our success in keeping poultry by the Philo System. Our first year's work is now nearly completed. It has given us an income of over \$500.00 from six pedigree hens and one cockerel. Had we understood the work as well as we now do after a year's experience, we could have easily made \$1,000.00 from the six hens. In addition to the profits from the sale of pedigree chicks, we have cleared over \$960.00 running our hatchery plant, consisting of 56 Cycle hatchers. We are pleased with the results and expect to do better the coming year. With best wishes, we are,

Very truly yours, (Mrs.) C. P. Goodrich.

**E. R. PHILO**

**64 LAKE STR**



# OM POULTRY

## The Poultry Review

*A Monthly Magazine Devoted to Progressive Methods  
of Poultry Keeping*

**T**HE POULTRY REVIEW is edited by E. W. Philo, author of the Philo System Book and founder of the Philo National Poultry Institute.

It is edited and printed on a practical poultry farm, where experiments are being conducted and reported in full in the REVIEW. New discoveries and improvements are described and illustrated, and each issue contains a number of letters of experience and suggestion from followers of the Philo System.

Rev. W. W. Cox, our associate editor, is conducting a Philo System Plant, and his "Notes from a Six Hen Plant" in each issue have created considerable interest, and contain much valuable instruction. The first year's work on this plant netted over \$500.

In addition to the best original articles it is possible to obtain, a review of the best articles from over a hundred publications is made—the "cream" of the poultry press arranged for the busy reader.

Another thing that is proving of great value to our subscribers is our Information Department. Our editors are always ready to help subscribers. When any difficult problem arises and you see no way of solving it, write us, and we will give you a prompt personal reply. It is quite probable that we have had a similar experience and can help you. Although no charge is made for this service, it is worth many times the subscription price.

For 1911 the POULTRY REVIEW guarantees the largest circulation of any paper of its kind—over 100,000 copies monthly, reaching the best class of poultrymen in every state and over thirty foreign countries.

## TESTIMONIALS

E. R. Philo, Publisher Poultry Review, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Of all the poultry journals I take, I would fail in all rather than in the Review, as I really like your paper the best of them all. Now I do not say this to curry favor, nor for any other purpose, because I really like your paper for the pithy and sound articles. There is no dry reading in it as there is in other poultry journals, such as accounts of poultry shows that do not really concern any one but those who are written about. I do not think that any one in any part of the country cares who wins and who does not. It is all right in a local show, written and published by a local paper. Well, success and great success for the Review, and I hope to receive it regularly in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

R. G. Wetmore.

905 Douglas St., Greensboro, N. C.

Feb. 12, 1910.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Publisher,  
Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—The Review came in its new dress today; quite an improvement in looks, and I am much pleased with it, as it tells you what you wish to know in a few words.

Yours for success  
Milton Norman.

SEE SPECIAL OFFER ON  
OPPOSITE PAGE



Photograph taken from the roof of the Philo National Poultry Institute, showing a portion of the poultry plant, where there are now over 5,000 pedigree White Orpingtons on less than half acre of land.



Sunflowers are planted along one side of the coops to provide temporary shade. Two years later the plum and peach trees set this spring will provide permanent shade

**EET—ELMIRA, NEW YORK**



# THE WYANDOTTES

Silver, Golden, White, Buff, Black, Silver Penciled, Partridge, Columbian

A Complete and Authoritative Text Book and Instructive Treatise Devoted to the Wyandotte Family, One of the Two Most Popular American Breeds of Standard Poultry, Embracing Eight Standard and Seven Non-Standard Varieties. Book (160 Large Pages and Cover) Tells How to Select Breeders and How to Mate for Best Results. Care, Feeding and Successful Management Fully Discussed.



J. H. DREVENSTEDT

*Edited by J. H. DREVENSTEDT,*

Breeder and Judge of Twenty-five years experience, and Chairman of Sub-Committee on Wyandottes of General Committee on Standard Revision for 1910.

(NOTE.—This new and much enlarged edition of "The Wyandottes" is one of the series of breed books to be issued jointly by American Poultry Publishing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing Company, Quincy, Ill. The president of these companies, Grant M. Curtis, laid the foundation several years ago for this series of poultry books and has spared neither time nor expense to gather data and to secure illustrations that will make these books of permanent and historical value to American poultry literature. More than \$4,000 has been expended on the text and illustrations of this revised and improved edition.—J. H. Drevenstedt, Editor, "The Wyandottes," 1910 edition.)

*Fully illustrated by Franklane L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, I. W. Burgess and others.  
Three color-plate reproductions of oil paintings and twelve full-page latest type Wyandotte charts by Artist Sewell.*

Among the Special Features will be the following chapters:—

## THE HISTORY OF WYANDOTTE ORIGIN

The Science of Natural Color as Applied to Standard Varieties

By F. W. Proctor, E. Brookfield, Mass.

A Most Careful Analytical Research into the Origin and Development of the Wyandotte Family and a Study of the Color Problems that Confront Wyandotte Breeders. Of the Greatest Value to All Admirers of the Breed. Illustrated with Rare Old Prints and New Engravings.

## THE HISTORY OF STANDARD-BRED WYANDOTTES

Their Admission to the Standard  
With Comments on Changes  
Made By Revision Committees  
From 1883 to 1909

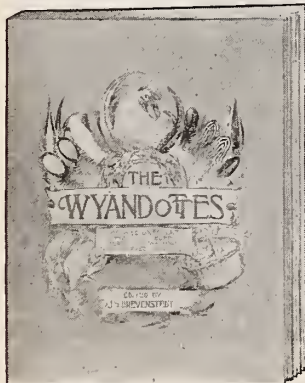
By J. H. Drevenstedt, New York City.

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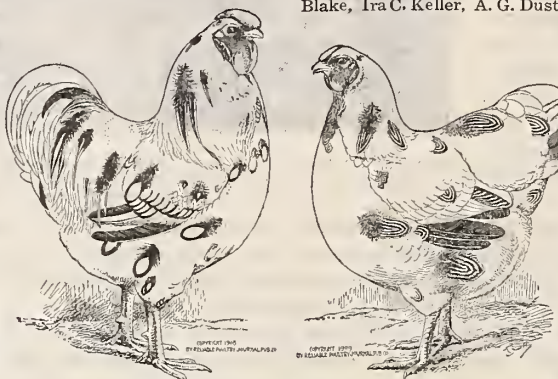
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We have just placed an order with you for an additional 8,000-egg capacity Cyphers Mammoth Incubator to be operated in connection with our 6,000-egg machine that you installed for us last spring.

The labor of running a 6,000-egg Cyphers Mammoth is practically nothing. Fifteen minutes per day will take care of the heater, turn the eggs and see that the machine is running in good shape. The regulators have worked to perfection and there is no moisture problem to bother with in the operation of this machine.

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*Popular Varieties Our Specialty.*

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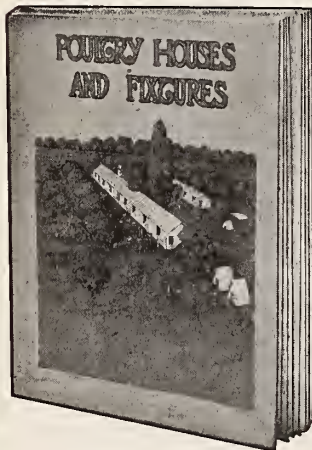
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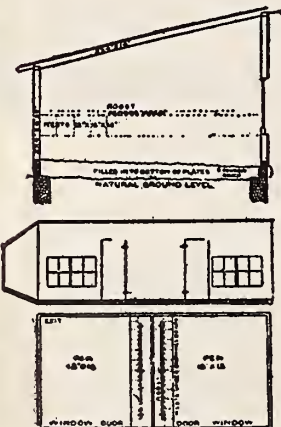
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¶ It is more than an ordinary kind of catalog. It tells of **more** than ordinarily good equipment.

¶ It is written **well** and printed elegantly for poultrymen who want greater **certainty** of results at a **lessened** cost of production.

¶ It honestly tells of the **Hall Mammoth Incubator, Hall Brooder System, Self-Regulating Furnaces, and Colony Brooder**—and illustrates some of the plants on which the Hall Equipment is proving satisfactory beyond competitive comparison.



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BREEDERS OF WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS R. W. LONG POULTRY FARM 122 Acres devoted to Poultry  
THE HALL MAMMOTH INCUBATOR CO., Utica, N. Y. Clint, Texas, 8-12-10.

Gentlemen: We gave the equipment consisting of a Hall Mammoth 6,000 egg incubator and two No. 18 Hall Brooder House heaters, 32 Hovers, which you installed for us last April, a very severe test under the sudden weather changes that prevail here in the Spring, and found that we maintained a uniform heat at all times in the hovers, perfectly controlled, with a minimum of care or labor. The incubator is so far ahead of lamp-heated machines in the cost of fuel and labor and the convenience of operating that I lack an adjective that will fully express what I desire to state. And to show that we do believe in the Hall equipment we are enlarging our Brooder house and desire you to ship at once by freight:

Thirty Hall Hovers, Complete, Hover Tops, Base Castings, and Galv. Thimbles or Drums.

Also 1 Lid for No. 18 Heater, that the Damper rod passes through.

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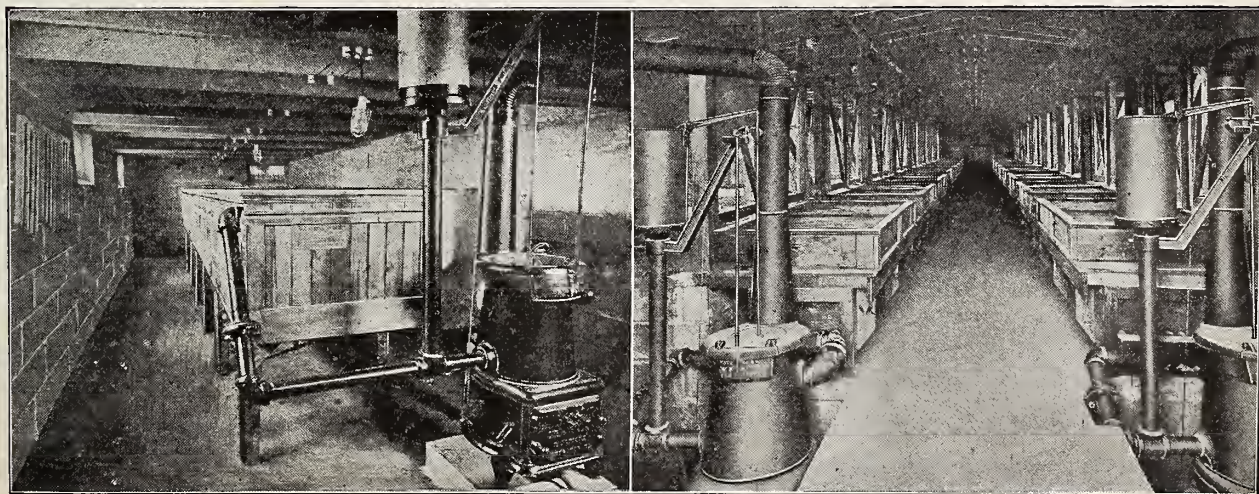
(Signed) Walter B. Franklin, Mgr.

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### I Tell You How

I made \$3,600.00 in one season from 30 hens, on a lot 24x40, by feeding the scraps from my table three times a day. I'll give you the names of those who paid me over \$2,000 for the eggs alone from these fowls—you can refer to them.

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I tell how I prepared my chickens for the show room, so that I won over 90 per cent of all the blue ribbons offered during 1907 and 1908. This has never been published before.

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**I tell you about everything that is necessary to success in the poultry business.**

It also gives you my opinion and experience that I have had with advertising solicitors of poultry journals.

It also gives you my opinion and experience that I have had with poultry judges in the show room, and why, in my opinion, the little fellow don't get what he thinks he ought to have in the show room. I tell it just as I have seen it and experienced it. There are several pages in this book taken from my records, and from my cash book and ledger. There are no secrets—I tell it all.

**See what others say on opposite page.**

I took a flock of 1,638 chickens and made them net me a profit of \$11.09 per bird in 12 months' time.

My farm and books are open for inspection to any State Poultry Experimental Station. If your station doesn't find the above statements true, I'll donate \$1,000.00 in cash to your institute.

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# "KELLERSTRASS WAY"

The Kellerstrass Farm,  
Kansas City, Mo.

I received your book sent me Saturday a. m. It would have been worth to me \$500.00 if I had had it last spring. "Good Book," common sense learned by hard-earned experience. Worth \$1,000.00 to me. Respt.,

L. R. HAYWARD.

Clinton, Ia.

Kellerstrass Farm,  
Kansas City, Mo.

The book, "The Kellerstrass Way of Raising Poultry," received, and will say it is the most sensible and practical book on poultry that I have ever read, and I would not part with it for ten times its price if I could not get another one.

Very truly yours,

H. C. HEINSEN.

Albany, N. Y.

Ernest Kellerstrass.

Dear Sir:—I received your book. Comparatively speaking, it is WORTH MORE MONEY.

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

The American White Orpington Club,  
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mr. Kellerstrass:

Received the book O. K., and it certainly is brim full of meat; you have the other fellows beat a mile for real down chicken information, and I have all of the books, as well as some practical experience in the 15 years I have been breeding.

Fraternally,

F. S. BULLINGTON.

Hurst Pierrepont,

Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Mr. Kellerstrass

I have read your book with deep interest, and want the satisfaction and pleasure of telling you how much I admire your wonderful enterprise, your unbounded success and your most beautiful and peerless poultry. I have the greatest wish to visit your farm, and as I am honored with a permit, I hope some day to avail myself of the privilege.

It must be a great satisfaction and joy to you to have been able to do all you have done, and to have given inspiration to very many people.

It is not probable that it would be possible for anyone to excel you. You have no doubt brought poultry raising up to the goal of excellence, but if in the future there should happen to be others capable of following your great example, you will have reason to rejoice that you were the first to give them such an inspiration. What greater good can we do in the world than to be an example so perfect in whatever way that others may desire and succeed in following. What most people need is inspiration. Many talents lie dormant. The desire has not been roused to put forth interested efforts.

When one such as you and Luther Burbank come to the fore it has the effect of stirring desire and ambition. Blessed are such individuals; they have accomplished a great work, and posterity will not forget them.

Sincerely yours,

M. BECKWITH.

Winchester, Kans.

Dear Sir:—Received the book all O. K. this a. m. and find same very interesting and full of GOOD SOUND LOGIC.

Yours truly,

CHAS. FORSYTHE.

Mr. E. Kellerstrass,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Received your book all right. Am well pleased with book; best dollar's worth I have ever received.

Yours truly,

CHAS. P. GOETZ.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Adah, Pa.

Dear Friend:—The book at hand. I got so much interested in the book that I couldn't lay it down. It is the best book that I ever opened on poultry talk. I think every person that has a bird on his lot or farm should have one of these books. I was surprised when I read where you opened those chicks and found lath nails and tacks in their creases. I never heard of such a thing; it stands to reason that would kill them.

H. M. GROVER.

Ireington, N. J.

Ernest Kellerstrass:

Dear Sir:—Received your poultry book; it is worth many times the price, and should be in the hands of everyone handling chickens, as it contains information that would take many years to learn.

Yours very truly,

JOHN SELFELDER.

Kellerstrass Farm,  
Ernest Kellerstrass, Prop.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Elyria, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—I was very much interested in your book, as I believe that it gets closer to nature than any other book that I have seen, and am much interested in your Crystal White Orpingtons.

Yours very truly,

H. H. CLOUGH.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Augusta, Ga.

Dear Sir:—Yours of a recent date to hand. also your book of "Kellerstrass Way of Raising Poultry," which I appreciate very much. I must say I think more of it than all the other books I have ever received.

Thanking you again for the book you sent me, and assuring you that I am and will from now on follow your way and no other,

Yours truly,

G. K. JOHNSON.

Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass.

Dear Sir:—Please excuse my apparent slothfulness. I have not had a chance to write to you since I received the book. I would not take three times the cost of it for it. It is all good common sense, and no man could have known it without experience, and it takes time to find out such. I am a thousand times obliged to you. I feel as if you had given it to me. I am not a breeder of any particular breed. I just raise a few for home use, but I like to make them pay. I am an admirer of the work and hope in the near future to go in it for a business.

Thanking you again, I am,

Respectfully yours,

R. S. TONEY.

Grey Bull, Wyo.

Received book all right. It suits me fine. Is worth its money in any man's country. Yours as ever,

J. T. ROBINSON.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Your late poultry book received, and I have received very much valuable information therefrom. I believe I can now begin the poultry business intelligently and successfully.

Very respectfully,

T. W. SHACKELFORD.

Jennings, Kans.

Ernest Kellerstrass.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find \$1.00 for your book, "My New Poultry Book." Your ad. was sent me by one who has your book and thinks it is a grand book.

MRS. C. H. DANLEY.

Calgary, Alta, Can.

To Kellerstrass Poultry Farm,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Received your book O. K., for which I thank you for the quick reply, and having read it through, may say that in my estimation the book is worth its weight in gold to anyone who has or takes interest in poultry.

Yours truly,

B. DICKINSON.

Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Received your poultry book and enjoyed reading it. I like that kind of language you talk. Your book cheers me up, and I have decided now to go into the poultry business.

Yours truly,

WM. COLLEN.

Asbury, Mo.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—I like the book fine, and would not part with some of the information for many times the price of book.

Very truly yours,

C. J. RHOADS.

Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Sir:—Have just received your book—found it very interesting. Am sure it will be of much help to me. Don't see how I could do without it.

Yours truly,

J. W. GILLESPIE.

Brandon, Manitoba.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass.

Dear Sir:—I received your book, and think it far ahead of all others. Everything so plain and to the point.

I remain,

S. E. WOODLEY.

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass.

Dear Sir:—I have your late book on your way of raising poultry, and have been reading it. Am very much taken with your way—am proud of my book.

W. PICKENS.

New York City.

Ernest Kellerstrass,  
Westport Station,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed check for \$2.00 for two copies of your "New Book on Poultry." I received a copy of this book from you some weeks ago, but it was so admired by a friend that I gave it to him, and now want one for my own use.

Very truly yours,

THEODORE CRANE.





FIRST PRIZE PEN WHITE ORPINGTONS, BOSTON, MASS., 1910

**I**T WAS during Mr. Owen's residence in England that he learned to admire and appreciate the Orpington Family. Their practical qualities as well as their possibilities as a fancier's breed convinced him that they would have a great future in America, and on his returning to this country to live it was the Orpington Family that was his first choice. The success of the different varieties of this now popular breed has added glory and fame to Owen Farms, by reason of its victories at America's foremost poultry exhibitions. The above first prize pen owned by Owen Farms illustrates the wonderful progress that White Orpingtons are making in approaching the Ideal Orpington type.



# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Vol. I

OCTOBER, 1910

No. 12

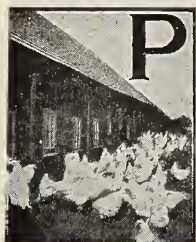
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## POULTRY-KEEPING AS A SPECIALIZED BUSINESS

PETALUMA CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR SUCCESSFUL POULTRY-KEEPING. METHODS OF HOUSING, FEEDING, INCUBATION AND BROODING. HATCHING CHICKS A SPECIALIZED BUSINESS. ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED CHICKS BROODED IN ONE FLOCK

James Dryden,

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon



**P**OULTRY-KEEPING is not a specialized industry in this country or in any country. The great bulk of poultry products come from farms where a system of mixed husbandry prevails. The poultry district of Petaluma, California, offers however, an exception to this rule. It is a district that stands alone. There are special poultry farms in other districts, but there is no district in this country or in any country so extensively and exclusively devoted to poultry-keeping as Petaluma.

During the past year the poultry farms of that district produced some 80,000,000 eggs, and eggs and poultry shipped from Petaluma had a value of some \$2,500,000. The town of Petaluma has a population of about 8,000 people and as many more within a radius of five miles. These people are almost wholly dependent upon the poultry farms.

It will enable us to grasp these figures better if we do a little figuring. If the year's product of eggs were loaded on to wagons, a ton on each, it would make a train of wagons about twenty miles long. If the eggs were placed on the ground in a row, end to end, they would reach from Petaluma to Chicago.

Petaluma, therefore, becomes an interesting field of study in seeking an answer to the question, shall we make poultry-keeping a specialized business. During the past six years I have made three visits to the farms of Petaluma, the last being made in February, 1910.

### EXAMPLES OF PROFIT-MAKING

I think I discovered there evidence that shows that special poultry farming is profitable at Petaluma. That does not imply, of course, that it is always profitable or that it can be made profitable in any other section of the country. If it cannot be made to pay at Petaluma it is my opinion that it cannot be made to pay anywhere else. Let us discuss this point a little.

It is easier to find evidence of no profit than of profit. You can see the evidence by looking over the fence without looking over the ledger account. One does not have to investigate far to find evidence of failure at Petaluma. Failures are due to one cause and another. I will mention only one cause. The fame of Petaluma has gone abroad as a great poultry district. Undoubtedly exaggerated statements of the money to be made there have been published. At any rate, great numbers of people come to Petaluma from different sections of the country to engage in poultry farming. The price of land shows that there is a great demand for poultry farms. As much as \$500 an acre is paid for land near town for poultry farming. Ten miles from town as much as \$100 an acre is paid for "chickens only". This shows the demand for land. A great many of those who start in the business there know little or nothing about it, and, of course, many of them fail. There are many such cases. It would be safe to say that there are more failures than successes, but if we can find profitable

farms, even though they may be few, it will show that money may be made in the business.

I heard of a great many who were making money. It was sometimes hard to get the evidence. Not many poultrymen keep books or know exactly what they are making. Some few do. Here are a few cases of profitable farming:

On a seven acre farm near town the food bill for the year was \$2,203.50, and the eggs sold for \$4,455.61. I looked over the books and found an accurate account of the amount of food purchased and the number and value of eggs sold each month. I quote the egg sales for some of the months, showing the best month and the poorest: December, \$495; October, \$448; January, \$250; February, \$220. This was the result from 1,500 hens. The work was all done by one man, assisted at times by his wife.

On a farm of ten acres there was an outlay of \$2,300 for feed for hens and young stock and receipts of \$4,700. The number of hens was 1,800 in this case.

On a farm of over a hundred acres with 6,000 hens there was a profit of over \$1 a hen. The food was all purchased and hauled two or three miles from a railroad station. Ten cows were kept on the place. Two men and a boy did all the work.

These are well authenticated cases and will serve the purpose of showing that money may be made. There are numerous others, probably just as successful, whose records I did not secure.

### PETALUMA CONDITIONS

The conditions are very favorable for successful poultry-keeping. I know of no place where, on the whole, the conditions are more favorable.

First, I believe the climate to be very favorable. There are few places in the country less subject to extremes of temperature than Petaluma. This is due to the influence of the Pacific Ocean, the coast being about fifty miles away. There is no snow and very little frost. There is no extremely cold weather. On the other hand there is no extremely warm weather in summer. The rainfall is moderate, amounting to 25 to 30 inches—I have not the exact figures. On the whole, the climate is very favorable.

The soil conditions may also be classed as favorable. As a general rule the soil is light and porous. There is good



The three-house colony plan. The center one is laying house.





Style of house on H. A. George's farm, showing nesting arrangement lid open.  
House 8 ft. x 12 ft., 4 ft. wall.

natural drainage, the country being somewhat rolling and in places hilly. Some of the land is somewhat gravelly, and the fowls find all the grit necessary in the fields on many of the farms.

### PETALUMA METHODS

Another point that has a good deal to do with Petaluma's success is nearness to good markets. San Francisco, less than 40 miles from Petaluma, is one of the best markets in the United States for poultry products. During the past winter Petaluma poultrymen received as high as 55 cents a dozen for eggs wholesale, and 20 cents, I believe, has been the lowest this year.

Among unfavorable conditions that may be mentioned is the relatively high price of feed. Practically all the feed has to be shipped in, a good deal of the wheat coming from Oregon. In this respect, Petaluma is rather at a disadvantage compared with most other states.

On the whole, however, it would be difficult to find any other section of the United States where the conditions are better for successful poultry-keeping, though they may not be ideal at Petaluma.

But climate, soil, and markets do not make the poultry farm. They help make it. Poultry will thrive under a great variety of conditions. It is not very often necessary to blame the climate for failure to make profit in the business. At the same time, market and climatic conditions may make a difference between profit and loss, though failures in poultry-keeping are usually due to other causes.

As to the Petaluma methods, I will discuss them in the following order: first, housing; second, feeding; third, incubation and brooding.

### HOUSING

The colony house is practically the only house in use on the farms at Petaluma, and there is a good deal of sameness about their construction. In studying the methods of housing, one of the first questions that came to me was, where did these Petaluma poultrymen find authorities for their methods? It looked to me as though they had been careful to read every poultry book and every poultry paper on the subject and then gone and done the exact opposite. In speaking of housing, I will speak also of land or yarding conditions.

The house may be perfect and yet the outdoor conditions may be such as to bring disaster. I think I could show, if I had time and space, that fowls will thrive in a great variety of houses if the outdoor conditions are right. The house is often blamed unjustly for failures.

The colony house and the colony house system of yarding, in my opinion, has had as much to do with the success of Petaluma as any other thing.

The prevailing type of house, on the small farms, as well as the large, is a house built of a size that may be easily moved by a team of horses. They don't vary much in size, the usual size being about 7x12 ft. or 8x12 ft., with a gable roof. It is built on the box plan of construction, the frame consists of runners to which cross pieces are bolted at the ends, the plates, and four rafters. The siding is nailed on vertically, nailed to the runner and the plate at top. These boards serve to support the sides without studding. In some cases the cracks are battened; as often they are not battened. On one of the most successful farms there the houses are not battened and the owner told me he had no trouble from roup from this cause. He said, however, if he were to close the house up all around and leave one crack for the wind to whistle through he would expect all kinds of trouble from roup. Some use shingles on the

roof, while some use "shakes", which are much cheaper. In some cases there is a floor in the house, while in others there is none. One of the best farms I saw had floored houses. The owner said the floors facilitated cleaning.

This house is made to accommodate 100 hens. That means about one square foot of floor space per hen. Here's where they run up against poultry authorities. The "authorities" used to insist on about 10 square feet per fowl. This is the bare fact, however, the large successful farmers consider one square foot per fowl sufficient. Under such conditions, of course, the whole house is taken up with roost poles; that is, the whole space is used for roosting. On some of the farms the perches are run through the house; that is, holes are cut in the siding at each end and the poles rest in these holes; then when the house is to be cleaned out the poles are pushed out and the whole house is clear for the man to work in. I was informed that on a 6,000-hen farm two men could clean out all the houses in a day and a half. This work was done by scraping the droppings from the floor, shoveling them into a sled, scattering lime on the floor and hauling the droppings away.

This house is used only for roosting; another house, usually smaller, is used for laying.

The colony system is this: A colony of fowls on the large farms usually means 200 hens. That is, two hundred hens run together on free range at a considerable distance from any other colony, say several hundred yards. They have so much range that the grass is never eaten off the fields. Two roosting houses and a laying house are placed together, the center one being the laying house. The laying house sometimes serves the double purpose of a laying and feed house. One end of the house is partitioned off for a feed bin—a self-feeding bin or hopper. Several sacks of whole wheat are stored in this bin and by opening a door at the bottom the hens are allowed access to the wheat, the practice being to open this bin or hopper in the afternoon for the fowls to eat at will.

The houses are all built on runners, but the plan of moving them does not seem to be universal. On farms that I visited three years previously the houses had not been moved in the interim. In practice, the colony house is not always moved. On some of the farms the land is somewhat hilly and sheltered places are selected for the houses, and they are usually left there rather than move them on to more exposed places. It looked, however, on some farms, as though the houses were allowed to remain without moving as a matter of neglect.

While the house I have described is the typical one at Petaluma and is used on small ranches as well as large ones, there are many other styles. There are houses of cement and houses of galvanized iron; there are cheap houses and expensive houses; there are open-front houses; there are large houses as well as small ones; stationary houses as well as colony houses, as may be seen by the illustrations herewith. But the small house described is used on the great majority of farms, large and small, and it is this house that has given Petaluma its reputation.

### THE FREE RANGE SYSTEM

On the larger farms the fowls have unlimited range of grass land or pastures. They have so much range that they cannot possibly eat the grass off. Many of the larger



Mr. Carpenter, chicken raiser, leaving hatchery with 1,500 chicks.



farmers run dairy cattle on the same land to eat down the pasture. The cows, however, are subsidiary to the chickens. On one farm of some 200 acres with 5,000 hens, some 40 Jersey cows were kept, some of them from the most noted herds of the country. The owner, however, informed me that the chickens had paid for the cows and for the large dairy barn on the place. The skim milk from the cows was used for the fowls.

The poultrymen with the large farms are undoubtedly handling the business at greater profit than those on limited acreage nearer town. It may not seem reasonable to say that the man with 5,000 hens on a farm of 100 acres, or even 200 acres, can get better results with the same amount of labor by colonizing his hens all over the farm, than the man with 20 acres and 5,000 hens. The saving of steps by building houses close together doesn't necessarily lessen the labor or reduce the cost of producing a dozen of eggs. It is a question largely of maintaining the vigor and productive qualities of the fowls, and where the acreage is so limited that the ground is kept bare of vegetation the year around, and where the ground is muddy in wet weather and hard and warm in dry weather, the fowls are not under natural conditions; the conditions are more favorable for loss of health or vigor in the fowls. While poultrymen are making money on small farms, it is uphill work compared with the large farms.

### FEEDING

Some of the methods of housing may shock some of our eastern poultry-keepers and poultry authorities. They are likely to be further shocked at the Petaluma way of feeding. For instance, how often do we read something like this: "Don't give the hens much soft food in the morning or they will 'lazy around' all day and get fat and never lay. If soft food is fed at all, feed just as much as the hens will clean up in ten minutes, and no more." The Petaluma people do just the opposite. They feed a soft food early in the morning and they give them enough of it to last them till noon. The hens eat far more soft food than whole grain, and yet they produce some eggs. Now there are some poultrymen who do not feed this way. Some feed dry food altogether, and some ring in different combinations, but in this article I am writing of typical poultry farms, of the average poultry farms, and the average poultry farmer of Petaluma reads all that is said about feeding hens and then does the opposite. He feeds soft mash heavily. Mr. Hyatt, one of the successful poultrymen, who has been in the business for some ten or twelve years, said that he fed about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pails of soft food to one of whole grain. The method is to let the fowls eat as

much soft food as they want during the forenoon and as much whole wheat as they want in the afternoon.

While that method is pretty generally practiced, there is less agreement as to what shall constitute the mash. Wheat, of course, is the base of all rations, but I found no two poultrymen mixing up the same kind of mash. One man fed boiled wheat and horse meat mixed with shorts. Another fed 5 sacks of meal—wheat, corn, etc., and one sack beef scrap, mixed with skim milk. Another feeds this way: 40 sacks wheat, 40 sacks corn, 40 sacks middlings, 40 sacks barley, 50 sacks bran, 7 sacks charcoal, mixed with milk and meat soup. He feeds 200 lbs. horse meat a day which is boiled and the soup and meat mixed with the meals. Another uses rolled barley, bran and shorts, ground corn and beef scrap, and sometimes uses horse meat instead of beef scrap. Another uses 2 parts good shorts, 1 part middlings, 1 part bran, 1 part fresh horse meat or cattle meat and in winter adds 1 part corn; sometimes a little pepper, always salt and charcoal; mixed with water.

This mash is fed in long covered troughs. If there are cattle in the same field, the feeding ground is fenced in.

Early in the afternoon wheat is fed as much as they will eat before going to roost in the evening. This is usually thrown on the ground or fed in hoppers. On one large farm a self-feeding bin is opened about one o'clock and closed at night. On Mr. Roerden's farm a boy of fourteen feeds wheat to 6,000 hens in about half an hour. He does it this way: At 1 o'clock he jumps on his grey pony and rides over the farm of 120 acres opening up the feed bins. I caught the boy with the camera as he was making the rounds. He jumped off the horse, opened the door, and jumped on again about as quick as I could snap the camera, and was off to the next colony on the lope. How long would it take a man to feed 6,000 hens, carrying pails of wheat, opening doors and gates, kicking the wheat under the litter, in a long continuous house? The other way the feeding of 6,000 hens is a pleasant diversion for a boy with a pony. Here is a little food for thought for those who insist on keeping the chickens close together on small acreage so as to economize the labor.

### INCUBATION AND BROODING

Petaluma's poultry industry is founded on artificial incubation and brooding. Its successes will be measured largely in proportion to the success of the incubator and brooder. In this part of the business developments have been following thick and fast the past few years. To keep up with the procession one must visit Petaluma about every year.

(Continued on page 865)



The 1,500 chicks and the stove that furnishes the heat. The chicks keep their distance from the stove.





Petaluma 6,000 hen farm, showing part of the 70 colony houses. Operated by Wm. Roerden. His son, a lad of fourteen, feeds the 6,000 layers in about half an hour, riding about the 120 acres on a grey pony.

## HOW TO HAVE BETTER LAYERS

BREEDING FOR EGGS. IMPORTANT THAT MALE BE FROM AT LEAST THREE GENERATIONS OF HEAVY LAYERS. PROLIFIC EGG PRODUCERS IN ALL BREEDS. CARE OF THE PULLETS. FEEDING THE LAYERS

C. Bricault, M. D. V.



NO ONE SUBJECT is of more vital importance to the practical poultryman than the one of increasing the egg production of his hens, for it is from the sale of eggs for the market that the large majority of poultry keepers derive their largest income.

To make our hens lay a larger number of eggs, has been to me for a number of years, an especially fascinating problem. Because I have succeeded in partly solving this problem and also because I wish to share my observations with others, in the hope that it may help some struggling poultryman to realize more money from his hens is my object in giving my views on the subject. Should your opinions not be in accord with mine, don't jump at the conclusion that I am wrong, for I have tried and proven true these theories, and others whom I have advised to try them are of the same mind. Be sure to try the way before you condemn it.

It is my opinion that heavy laying is not a question of breed, but rather an individual characteristic of some hens of all breeds. Heavy breeds lay as well as Mediterraneans when given the same handling, but always the medium weight American breeds, the "all purpose" fowls are the most profitable for the market. My favorite is the White Wyandotte, for me they have no equal.

### BREEDING FOR EGGS

To build up a flock of good layers you must begin by selecting your best layers, using trapnets to make the selection without error. These you should mate with a cock bird whose ancestry for at least three generations is made up of only good layers. This bird must be of good size, strong and vigorous; do not for any reason use a bird that has shown the least sign of sickness at any time.

The next season, select as breeders only the best layers, and males from the highest record hens. If you have been particular in selecting only healthy birds, you may breed quite close in the same family without any bad effects in health and with a good increase in egg production. This method has the disadvantage of being slow in results, but you are building on a solid foundation.

The most important factor in breeding for layers is the proper selection of the male bird that heads the pens. You cannot expect to make much headway unless you are sure your male birds are the sons of good layers, hens with a great capacity for producing eggs. Even when using all the care possible, you will find the process slow; on the other hand, it is sure.

At first I could not resist the temptation to breed from a bird of poor laying ancestry but which was good in shape and extra good in color, but it was always at the expense of a lessened egg yield that I did so. By close selection you can get good shape and good color with the best of layers. I never use a bird with a serious defect or one that is not perfectly healthy.

### CARE OF THE PULLETS

From the time the pullets are hatched until they are put in the laying houses in early fall, they should be fed the best of grains and given the best care. After chicks are hatched, we leave them in the machine till they are 48 hours without food. Then we feed commercial chick food until they are five weeks old, and gradually change over to wheat and fine cracked corn, with a little animal food (beef scrap). When three months old we feed about like the layers, always making any change in the food gradually.

The pullets should be placed in clean coops in the field and given free range. This will give them more vitality to resist the close confinement in the laying houses during the winter, and is an essential of a large egg yield later.

### FEEDING THE LAYERS

Good feeding is as necessary almost as correct breeding in order to gain our end. There is nothing complicated about it, in fact it is simple if you will stick to one or two cardinal points. Sound, sweet grains only should be used, such as wheat, oats, corn, barley and buckwheat. These should be fed morning and noon in litter, not too deep, six inches is about the right depth, and in quantity about two handfuls for each fifteen hens in the morning, and one handful at noon.

The mash should be fed at night in troughs, all the hens will eat. There are many mixtures for the mash, but the following is the one that is giving us the best results: equal parts by weight of coarse wheat bran, ground or crushed oats, corn meal, middlings; to this add 3 per cent. of old process linseed meal and 7 per cent. of good beef scraps. Scald this mixture with boiling water, cover up and let cool before feeding. Green food, grit, oyster shells, charcoal and pure water should be kept before the layers all the time.

As much care should be given to watering as to feeding, for it is very important. I never give warmed water in the winter and don't believe it does a particle of good; neither have I given them snow or ice water for the same reason.

If you have never fed beef scraps to your hens, begin with half the amount indicated above, and gradually increase the quantity. Other mixtures for a mash have not given us as good results as the above. I keep a chunk of common rock salt, in a rack in each pen, before the fowls all the time.

### THE BEST HOUSE

I am often asked what I consider the best house for layers, and I always answer, the open front house, all open all the year for mild climates, and with cotton cloth screens for more severe weather in very cold parts of the country. Don't be afraid of the cold. Keep your hens dry, away from the draught when on the roost, and the cold, the extreme cold, will not reduce your egg yield very much. I was a warm house advocate at first, but when I saw the good effects of the open house I adopted it and I would not go back to the closed house. I have tried open-front houses over twelve years, so am in a position to judge.



# BROWN LEGHORNS

HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. DESCENDED FROM IMPORTED RED ITALIANS AND EXHIBITED AS LEGHORNS IN 1853 IN NEW ENGLAND. THE FIRST BROWN LEGHORN STANDARD. GREAT LAYING RECORDS MADE BY LEGHORN HENS IN 1873

J. H. Drevenstedt



LEGHORNS WERE known and bred for a great many years in Europe as "Italiens," prior to their arrival in America, and are still known by this name in Europe. In England they have been known as Leghorns from the time of the first exportation from America to Great Britain in 1868, the name given to the breed by American fanciers. So, at least, the origin of the name can be claimed by America. But

by American breeders can be made the greater and more substantial claim of being the real originators of the immensely popular and distinctively typical and beautiful White and Brown Leghorns of the present day. They received the crude material from sunny Italy and started the refining process at once, and in the early fifties of the last century, fairly good types of both brown and white varieties were seen in different localities of New England, the "cradle of the American fancy."

Some writers of the past claim that the White Leghorn was the original Leghorn breed from which all others sprang; other writers are equally positive that the Brown Leghorn was "on deck" at the same time, and can lay equal claim to being the progenitor of the other varieties. Claims in those days were not always clinched by facts, and we must, in reading over the conflicting testimony of breeders of White and Brown Leghorns, take some of their statements *cum grano salis*. If the old timers failed to agree on such matters, it is but reasonable to expect that some of our present day fanciers will be of the same mind. To the practical-minded breeder it makes precious little difference which variety made its debut on the American poultry stage first. One is as good as the other, and both are splendid examples of the American breeders' art in producing two such beautiful and useful varieties of fowl.

The origin and early history of any race, man or animal, always proves interesting, even if the alleged facts bearing on such leave room for doubt in the mind of the investigator and chronicler, at times. In presenting what purport to be facts relating to the early history of the Leghorn fowl and the later introduction of its sub-varieties, we have sifted, as much as was practical for the purpose of the completeness of this article, what we believed to be the substantial from the imaginary data, at our disposal.

In the *Poultry World*, February, 1853, I. K. Felch contributed the following data bearing on the origin and description of the Leghorn fowl:

"I have been, ever since their introduction into this country, well aware of the merits of the Leghorn fowl. The first importation of these fowls was made into Mystic River, Conn., in the year 1855; and they were what we term the Brown Leghorn. The nice pure brown of their breasts was very peculiar, and also very beautiful in color—in fact, so much so that I sold many of them to the taxidermists for their feathers, of which many a crest has been made and has appeared on the hat of many a gentlewoman as she passed along the street, having purchased the same as imported feathers.

"The hens in color generally present reddish brown, running in some cases into pure brown color; and in weight they seldom exceed four pounds, while an average would be three and one-half pounds. While young, and before

commencing their first litter of eggs, they resemble very much the Derby Game hens, their comb never becoming fully developed until they commence to lay, when it comes out a pure red, and so clear that the reflection of light can be seen through it.

"Hens whose combs stand upright are, to my mind, preferable, as it is these which generally produce the most perfect cock; a lopped-comb cock is very objectionable, and if your breeding hens are those whose combs fall over to one side of their heads, as I have seen them, so as to cover the eye, one need not expect to breed more than one-half the cocks with upright combs. In the first importation the combs were so large as to be a great deformity.

"The cocks should weigh from four and one-half to five pounds at twelve months of age, and never exceed it; and in color they should be identical with the Black-Red Game. I regret that the 'Standard' so poorly describes, or, as I may say, fails so entirely to describe it.

"The beak and legs should be yellow, and the latter quite short; breast, black (splashes of brown objectionable, but not a disqualification); fluff and thighs more or less brown-tinted; wings, reddish-brown; tails large, full sickles (well-curved in 'Standard'—I say tolerably well curved), the whole tail carried upright. It is not an uncommon thing to see a good cock, when strutting about, have his comb and tail meet above his back. The back should be wide and short, and of deep red or mahogany color; hackle and saddle same as in Black-Red Game; head and face small, as in 'Standard', and I am afraid judges are attaching too much importance to this, and like the Black Spanish, they will sacrifice the whole merit to this one requirement. I fear that in time we shall see, as in the Spanish, degenerate sons of noble sires, feebly contending for prizes, and striving to sustain a race whose glory is found in the past. In or about 1858 we had the White Leghorns with white legs, which was known as the Lord importation. Later, in 1863, we had what was known as the Stetson importation, which was white in plumage, with yellow beak and legs. In weight, like the brown variety, the hens average 3½ pounds, the cocks, from 4½ to 5 pounds, the latter, however, being seldom reached. These fowls as egg producers, in their original perfection, were truly marvellous. I have known of a hen of this last importation that laid 159 days in succession, and have the assertion of a friend that one laid 275 eggs in one year; but the largest number which I know of personally, and which I deem very extraordinary, was 250. An average, in my experience, has been from 175 to 200 eggs. With good care 200 eggs need not be despaired of.

"The combs of all three of these varieties were the same, and not at all like the Black Spanish. In many cuts published of late, one sees them with combs of a Spanish shape. This is wrong in itself, and leads many an amateur astray. A Leghorn has rarely but five points to his comb,—two double-pointed seratures and three single ones, and cut very deep down into it. The shape, once seen, cannot be mistaken, and therefore needs no fuller description by me. In the early importations these combs grew to an enormous size. I have seen young cocks with such combs and wattles that they were unable to hold up their heads. I killed a cock so troubled, his whole live weight being 3½ pounds, and his head, comb and wattles weighing 19 ounces—as nearly one-third his weight as could well be. They have smaller combs now, which I cannot but hail for the better."

The Brown Leghorn Standard referred to by Mr. Felch above, gives the following description of the breed:



A corner of the setting room at Pennsylvania State College and Experiment Station. Hens and incubators are both used in hatching chicks. Incubators used have a capacity of 2,500 eggs.



**"The Cock.**

Comb—bright red, large, erect, single, straight, and free from twists or falling to over either side, deeply serrated, extending well back over the head and free from side sprigs or excrescences. Legs—bright yellow. Breast—black splashed with brown. Wings—Reddish brown. Tail—large, full, sickle well curved. Face—bright red, free from wrinkles or folds. Ear-lobes—pure opaque, white, rather pendant, thin, and close fitting to the head, smooth and free from wrinkles.

**"The Hen.**

Head—brown. Neck—light yellowish brown, striped with black. Back and shoulder coverts—brown. Wing bow, shoulder primaries and secondaries—brown. Tail—dark brown, approaching black. Breast, deep salmon, shading off to ashy brown toward the thighs. Thighs—ashy brown. Legs—to match those of cock.

**"Points in Brown Leghorns:**

Size .....	15
Comb .....	20
Face and Ear-lobe.....	20
Color of Plumage.....	20
Symmetry .....	15
Condition .....	10

**"Disqualifications in Brown Leghorns:**

Legs, other than yellow; comb lopping over in cock; prick-comb on hen; red deaf-ear; white feathers in any part of the plumage."

This Standard was about as crude and incomplete as the breed itself at that time. The first official American Standard of Excellence issued by the American Poultry Association in 1874, however, gives a far better and more complete description of Brown Leghorns; also giving the first scale of points based upon the 100-point system, adopted by the Association at its annual meeting held at Buffalo, New York, January 15th to 18th, 1874.

Not long after Mr. Felch wrote his introductory Leghorn article, other writers began to air their knowledge on the subject and dispute the Felch claims. In the November *Poultry World*, 1873, a correspondent who signed himself "B. Leghorn" remarked:

"I cannot agree with Mr. Felch in regard to the Leghorns. In the first place, I cannot agree with him that so long ago as 1855 they were known or recognized as a distinct breed. I am well aware that fowls of all shades have been imported into this country under the name of Leghorns, which had no title whatever to the designation, except the bare fact that they came from the vicinity of the city bearing that name.

"They do not appear to have been recognized by any of the poultry authorities of Europe as a distinct breed, until long after they had been bred and perfected in this country; since which time they have only been recognized as an American breed. It would appear to be a very remarkable oversight on the part of those who have brought poultry fancying to its present status in England, to have passed by so valuable a variety, or to be ignorant of its existence. Some years ago, Mr. Brent, a celebrated poultry breeder and judge, now deceased, wrote as follows in relation to the Spanish fowl: 'I am at a loss to understand why only one variety of this breed is patronized, seeing there are others. I think it but justice that this breed should have as many classes as any other breed. I would give them four classes, Black Spanish, White Spanish, Blue Spanish, and any other variety of Spanish.' If this means anything, it most assuredly recognizes a large class of fowls of various colors which would be classed under the name Spanish. There is no doubt that the White Leghorns now so celebrated in this country, were originally identical with the White Spanish which have been known in England.

"Mr. Tegetmeier also says: 'The geographical name by which the majority of the different breeds of our domestic poultry are at present known to us are unquestionably erroneous. But with Spanish the case appears to be somewhat different. All along the Mediterranean, from Gibraltar to Syria, the countries that border on that vast inland sea abound with fowls that bear so close a resemblance to the Spanish race as may warrant our assigning them to one common stock.

Purity of the breed, however, is but little esteemed; nevertheless, with those who have examined with any care the natural history of this section of gallinaceous birds, little hesitation would be felt as to the extreme probability of a common descent.'

"It seems to me that statements like these from gentlemen who are recognized authorities in poultry matters, ought to set at rest any claim to the Leghorns as a distinct European breed. The birds mentioned by Mr. Felch as having been imported in 1855 and 1858, were undoubtedly selected from these mongrels spoken of by Mr. Tegetmeier, and from them has arisen the Brown Leghorn of our day, so widely known as an American breed.

"So much for the history of this variety. Now let us follow Mr. Felch in his description of this breed. In the opening of his paper he says: 'The nice pure brown of their breasts (speaking of the hen) being very peculiar,' and again: 'The hens in color generally present reddish brown, running in some cases to pure brown.' This may possibly answer for the early importations, but the nearer the color of both cock and hen approaches the color of Black-red Games, the more highly are they prized by our best breeders. In regard to the comb of the hen, he says: 'Hens whose combs stand upright are, to my mind, preferable, as it is these which generally produce the most perfect cocks.' Believing, as I have always believed, that the Leghorns, both Brown and White, are Spanish in their origin, I entertain the opinion that the same rule which would apply in judging Spanish, would apply also to them (the Leghorn.)

"Mr. Hewett, the best known poultry judge, says: 'In Spanish hens the comb should lap in front, and fall over sideways.' The erect comb, called a prick-comb, which our friend prefers, is laid down in the English and American Standards as a disqualification, and will not in all probability find much favor with the Leghorn fanciers. In another part of his paper he says in regard to the tail of the cock: 'It is not an uncommon thing to see a good cock, when strutting about, have his comb and tail meet above his back.' Here again he is at fault, for if he will turn his attention to the general description of shape of the Spanish class in the English or American Standard, he will discover that the tail of the cock must not be carried over the back or be 'squirrel-tailed.' In relation to the legs, I think it a mistake to put too much stress on shortness: I should prefer to have them long enough to prevent a squatty appearance. I shall most cheerfully agree with him in what he says in regard to size, not only in relation to the Leghorn, but also in relation to the Brahma, in a former paper on that breed, for I honestly believe that some of our most valuable breeds have been utterly ruined in the strife for weight, and I am rejoiced to see that a reaction is about to take place.

"I regret to feel obliged to be thus critical in my remarks, and I wish it to be understood that I do so with the kindest feeling toward my friend, Mr. Felch, for whom I entertain the greatest respect, and to whom, as well as to his brother, the poultry world is so largely indebted for their labors in perfecting one of our most valuable breeds."

The belief expressed by the above writer that both White and Brown Leghorns are of Spanish ancestry was shared by many others at that period, but others were firm in their belief that Brown Leghorns were distinct from White Leghorns in their ancestry, the supposition being that they were made by crossing the Black Breasted Red Game with the so-called "Brown Italians" that came to our shores from Italy. The more slender limbed and longer bodied White Leghorns at that early period were often white in shanks, and in carriage and head points resembled the Spanish fowl. The fact that White Leghorns lay larger white eggs than the Browns, and the tendency in the earlier strains to show considerable white in the face of the males, add much weight to the statement that they are lineal descendants of the ancient Spanish race of fowl. The smaller and occasionally tinted eggs laid by Brown Leghorns indicate the Game cross, although we believe Spanish blood was also used in the early construction period of this breed, especially for the purpose of obtaining the white ear-lobes. Up to 1865 Leghorns were shown

as Spanish fowls, and it was through the efforts of I. K. Felch that they were finally properly classified, as will be seen by reading his statement published in the *Poultry World*, November, 1873.

"It will be a hard fact for some, but if the truth must be spoken, Leghorns have not been allowed to be exhibited as such until since 1865.

"At the first exhibition of the Worcester Poultry Club (which all know to be the pioneer of all poultry societies in the United States), Mr. Houghton, Mr. Childs and myself, were forced to enter our Leghorns as Spanish fowls. We did so under protest. On the second day, Mr. Flint, then Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, was present, and we carried our case before him. And these were the arguments we used to show why we should not be compelled to exhibit them as Spanish. We claimed:—

"1st. That our birds did not have as  
(Continued on page 869)



Birdseye view of poultry plant, Pennsylvania State College and Experiment Station.



# THE PHILO SYSTEM IN A BACK YARD

INTENSIVE SYSTEM A PRACTICAL ONE FOR THE BACK YARD PLANT. BIRDS AS HEALTHY AS THOSE KEPT IN THE REGULAR WAY. YOUNG STOCK GROW AND DEVELOP WELL. METHOD OF HOUSING IDEAL FOR EXHIBITION BIRDS

Rev. E. B. Templar



ANY SYSTEM of poultry work to be successful must, first of all, be practical. Success cannot be attained from mere theories no matter how easily they may be stated nor how pleasantly they may sound. The proof of the pudding is the eating, they say, and I have thoroughly tested this method and say it is all right.

In this article I want to show that this method is a practical one. I may be somewhat personal, but that is what I base my conclusions upon—my own personal experience, doing the work with my own hands. I want to show how I have brooded chicks that grew, developed and showed every sign of health and vigor.

## HEALTH OF THE STOCK

In any method of poultry keeping, one of the paramount things to be considered, is the effect it has on the health of the birds. I have heard some people who thought that they "knew" clamor that this keeping chickens in close quarters was ruinous to the health of the birds and that they would be weaklings, hot house chickens, and never amount to anything. Indeed, it looks very much that way to the uninitiated, for we have always been taught that the birds should have their freedom. I have found, however, that the birds are just as healthy by keeping them in these small quarters as are birds housed and kept in the regular way. In a whole year I have lost but two matured birds from my flocks. They died very suddenly during the winter, at different times, and from some trouble that I was positively unable to fathom. They were in separate houses, so it did not appear to be a contagious disease. These were the only deaths I had. I do not recall having more than one case of cold and that was with a pullet that seemed susceptible to the cold. After giving her a dose of roup cure, she was soon in good health. Aside from the cases mentioned, my flocks have been free from the various troubles that poultry is heir to. Throughout the winter and the present summer their combs have been a bright red, which is a pretty good indication of the health of a bird.



A five-year-old boy and a five pound cockerel.

## LAYING QUALITIES

While the laying qualities of a bird are influenced to some extent by the breeding, the housing and feeding also have something to do with it. I have had great success with my economy coops as a method of housing the laying stock. They started in when pullets, along in November, to shell out the eggs and they have kept right at it. I have been selling hatching eggs from my birds and have hardly been able to supply the demand. Even at the time of this writing I have orders yet to be shipped. I had hoped to be able to force the moult a little, but as I have been wanting the eggs to sell I have kept on feeding for egg production and the birds have responded nobly.

My neighbors who keep chickens have watched my plant with no little interest. They have been simply astounded at the number of eggs I have received, and can testify that throughout the fall and winter I have received more than the average egg yield. The housing, I believe, has much to do with this, because I have kept chickens both ways and have learned by experience that this is the better way.

## GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG STOCK

It has been simply marvellous to watch the young stock grow this summer. I have kept chickens for a great many years but never noticed the rapid growth and quick development as I have this year. The birds have been well taken care of, however, and have had the proper food and have never suffered from neglect. They have meant too much to me to be neglected for even a day.

I have taken short trips to the adjoining city but have always seen that the chickens were well provided for and that they had some one to look after them in my few hours absence. There has been a temptation many a cool morning not to get up at the regular early hour, but it has quickly been dispelled, and the slumber disturbed because of the needs of the birds for the early morning.

The brooders have been kept in the pink of condition, as there is plenty of trouble ahead for the keeper who allows



Philo raised pullets. Note their plump, well rounded bodies.

the brooders to get too dirty. I have had no lice to fight, because I believe in prevention. When the brooder coops are cleaned they are sprayed with a solution of kerosene and the sides of the coop sprinkled with powder. In the accompanying illustration you will notice the sturdiness of the pullets and how plump and fine they look. I have sold a few for broilers and have had them weigh 4 lbs. and over. I used to think that it would hardly pay to raise broilers, but I have gotten over it. This year when broilers sold for 35 cents a pound, I had them weighing from 2 to 4 lbs. A 4 lb. broiler would then have brought \$1.40, which is a pretty good price for a spring chicken. Another year I hope to be able to raise quite a large quantity just to supply the demand during the period when the price is way up.

## TAMENESS OF THE BIRDS

It is surprising how tame and friendly the birds become when raised by this method. They will eat from my hand and climb over one another to get there first. They are not very easily frightened, even by things that would set the ordinary poultry yard in an uproar of cacklings. The only unfortunate thing is that they all become so tame that it is a hard matter to pick one up to kill for our own table or to sell.

For exhibition birds this method of housing is ideal. They are accustomed to small quarters, are not frightened by the near approach of strangers, and are quite used to being handled. This helps very materially for the show room bird and gives a better impression to both the judge and the people watching the judging.

## GENERAL PRACTICABILITY

To sum up the matter, I would say that for the back yard plant there is no better system. The conditions can be made as ideal as you wish. The birds are ever under your control. The egg production will be a revelation to you. For a beginner there is no system that will respond so quickly as this. The amateur poultryman can do much better with the intensive method as outlined in the Philo System than by the ordinary methods employed in poultry work.



# WHITE LEGHORN BREEDERS' SYMPOSIUM, PART I

EGG YIELD OF PULLETS, YEARLINGS AND TWO-YEAR-OLDS. AGE AT LAYING MATURITY. BREEDING MATURITY. COST TO HATCH AND GROW A LEGHORN CHICK. COST OF KEEPING MATURE WHITE LEGHORN ONE YEAR. BEST METHODS AND RATIONS FOR GROWING CHICKS FROM SHELL TO MATURITY

Answers to this symposium were received from:

J. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD, Monmouth Poultry Farm . . . . .	Freneau, N. J.	HARLO J. FISKE . . . . .	Sterlington, N. Y.
HUBER BROS. . . . .	Kenosha, Wis.	J. LEROY CUNNINGHAM . . . . .	Indiana, Pa.
SANDS & BEILMAN POULTRY FARM . . . . .	Hawley, Pa.	FRANK NEVILLE . . . . .	Decatur, Mich.
N. V. FOGG . . . . .	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	S. B. & E. W. TWINING . . . . .	Yardley, Pa.
F. W. CHRISTIE, Wayne Poultry Farm . . . . .	Stony Point, N.Y.	C. M. WALKER . . . . .	Herndon, Va.
A. M. POLLARD, Grandview Poultry Farm . . . . .	Mansfield Center, Conn.	F. S. NICHOLSON . . . . .	Otisville, N. Y.
H. F. MEISTER . . . . .	Nursery, Mo.	G. L. WHEELER . . . . .	Penn Yan, N. Y.
JOHN H. PIPER . . . . .	Mansfield, Ohio	W. R. SPERRY, Christy Poultry Farm . . . . .	Cortland, N. Y.
R. J. ELLIOTT, Elliott Poultry Farm . . . . .	Mansfield, Ohio	TURLEY & SCOBEE . . . . .	Mt. Sterling, Ky.

In the November AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Part II of the White Leghorn Breeders' Symposium will be published, giving answers to the following questions:

7. State in detail best ration, care and management for White Leghorn laying and breeding stock?
8. What kind of houses do you recommend for White Leghorns and how much space per bird?
9. What kind of yards and how much space per bird?
10. At what ages are White Leghorns in best market condition for table poultry?
11. Do you consider that they possess qualities to recommend them as practical market fowl as well as their superior laying qualities? Please specify.
12. At what age does the White Leghorn cease to be profitable as a practical fowl, (eggs and meat)?



**E**GG MACHINES is a title that breeders of S. C. White Leghorns believe that their favorite variety has justly earned. That the White Leghorns are a practical variety and prolific producers of fair sized, white shelled eggs no can deny. They are deservedly the favorites of many egg farmers, particularly so on those farms which cater to markets where white shelled eggs are at a premium.

In five different feeding tests made at the Roseworthy Agricultural College, South Australia, last year, the following results were obtained with fifteen pens:

Test	Breed	Average Number of Eggs per Hen per Year
1	White Leghorns . . . . .	201.16
	Silver Wyandottes . . . . .	195.5
	Black Orpingtons . . . . .	149.5
2	White Leghorns . . . . .	179.83
	Silver Wyandottes . . . . .	151.
	Black Orpingtons . . . . .	98.
3	White Leghorns . . . . .	205.6
	Silver Wyandottes . . . . .	168.16
	Black Orpingtons . . . . .	149.6
4	White Leghorns . . . . .	193.5
	Silver Wyandottes . . . . .	178.
	Black Orpingtons . . . . .	108.83
5	White Leghorns . . . . .	139.
	Silver Wyandottes . . . . .	129.
	Black Orpingtons . . . . .	76.5

The feeding systems in each test were respectively:

Test 1. Hens in laying competition. No male bird. Feed, morning, mash made of one part bran, two parts pollard with 1-3 of bulk of steamed lucerne or cut green food added and mixed into a crumbly mass with meat meal soup. Meat meal used, 3-4 lb. per 100 hens. Noon about 2 oz. per bird of green food. Evening, grain, chiefly wheat, a little corn and peas given in cold weather.

Test 2. Feeding was similar to that in test 1. Male bird in pen.

Test 3. Male bird in pen. Feeding similar to tests 1 and 2, but double the quantity of meat meal was used, namely 1½ lbs. per 100 birds.

Test 4. Male bird in pen. Feed was similar in material and quantity to previous tests except that the mash was fed dry instead of wet.

Test 5. Male bird in pen. Fed on grain mixed with meat meal scalded and then dried with a little pollard and fed as animal food.

In numerous other tests of comparatively recent date, White Leghorns have led in egg production when same has been based on average records for flocks. In nearly all of the more popular varieties individual specimens have produced annual egg records equally as good as any shown by individual Leghorns to date and it can hardly be stated that prolific egg production is the exclusive asset of any one variety.

Of late there has been a great deal of interest shown in White Leghorns. With the view of obtaining valuable facts for the benefit of our readers we prepared a series of twelve symposium questions to be answered by leading breeders of practical Leghorns. In this number of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD we give the answers to the first six questions and list above questions 7 to 12 which will be answered in the November issue.

In addition to these questions we asked the breeders for an expression of their opinion as to egg type. We would like to have the opinion of our readers also on this question: Is there an egg type for S. C. White Leghorns? If so, what is it? Further, we would welcome comment and criticism by readers on the symposium questions herein answered. We are rather skeptical as to there being any distinct egg type in any variety. We have seen many different types of Leghorns all of which their owners claim have shown remarkable prolificacy as indicated by their trap nest records. With this wide range of type in individual heavy layers, is it possible to select prolific egg producers by anything so uncertain as egg type description?

Among the answers received to the question on egg type are the following:

"In answer to your inquiry about an egg type for Leghorns, would say that our birds approaching nearest the Standard of Perfection are our best layers." R. J. Elliott.

"There most certainly is an egg type of the S. C. White Leghorn. From my experience should say the type is as follows: Comb, bright red, thin not beefy. Body, long. Rump, broad. Keel, deep. Legs, short. Pelvic bones widely separated and easily moved from side to side. Alert, continually on the move, scratching and hustling." A. M. Pollard.

"We consider a rangey bird best for laying, a blocky bird more of meat type for Leghorns." Sands & Beilman Poultry Farm.

"In regard to egg type, there may be one, but in my experience with laying hens I have found that some of the best egg producers are not true to one type. As I understand it, the ones with the long bodies and wide spread legs are supposed to be the egg type, but I have found that the short bodied birds will produce as many eggs as their long



bodied sisters, not only in the Leghorn class but in every other variety that I have handled and that is a great many. The Wyandottes with their short bodies are excellent layers. Give me the one that lays the most eggs and that is the type for me. I have heard and read of a number of breeds and types of fowls that would lay on an average of 260 and 270 eggs per year and start laying at four months of age, but I have been in the business twenty years and have never seen it. I am not doubting my brother fancier's word, for he may have accomplished it, but the Leghorn will not do it, at least not in my experience. Still I say give me the Leghorn for good results." John H. Piper.

"As to the egg type of White Leghorns, will say that my ideal is a medium sized bird, long in body, rather deep and wide in rear, a bright eye, comb large but not coarse, a quick active movement; in other words, a hustler, always on the move looking for something to eat." F. S. Nicholson.

"We most assuredly believe in an egg type for the S. C. White Leghorn, but it would be hard to describe without proper illustrations. Will say that it is not the long bodied, long legged kind that have been winning at the exhibitions during the past few years." W. R. Sperry.

"In regard to the egg type my best birds have always been the best layers, or in other words, those approaching nearest to shape demanded by the Standard of Perfection." Frank Neville.

The questions follow with answers duly credited to the breeders responsible for them.

**1. What do you consider a fair average egg yield per hen per year for White Leghorns? Pullets? Yearlings? Two year olds?**

"Pullets 170, yearlings 140, two-year olds 120." H. F. Meister.

"Pullets 200 to 225, yearlings 225 to 250, two-year olds 225 to 250." John H. Piper.

"Pullets 130, yearlings 100, two-year olds 80." F. W. Christie.

"Pullets 100, yearlings 175, two-year olds 150." R. J. Elliott.

"Pullets 180, yearlings 165, two-year olds 150." A. M. Pollard.

"Pullets 160, yearlings 150, two-year olds 140." Harlo J. Fiske.

"Pullets 130 to 140, yearlings 120 to 125, two-year olds 100 to 115, kept in flocks of 100 and 200 head." J. Leroy Cunningham.

"Pullets 160, yearlings 135, two-year olds 120." Frank Neville.

"Pullets 180 to 210, yearlings 160 to 185, two-year olds 150 to 175, from well culled flocks." S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"Pullets 125, yearlings 175, two-year olds 100." C. M. Walker.

"Pullets 168, yearlings 144, two-year olds 120." F. S. Nicholson.

"Pullets 150 to 180, yearlings 130 to 150, two-year olds 120 to 150." Huber Bros.

"Pullets 144, yearlings 124. Sometimes if pullets lay heavily first year they do not do so well second year, and vice versa." Sands & Beilman Poultry Farm.

"Pullets 150 to 175, yearlings 150, two-year olds 100." G. L. Wheeler.

"Pullets 175, yearlings 130." N. V. Fogg.

"Pullets 160, yearlings 150, two-year olds 125." W. R. Sperry.

"Pullets 160, yearlings 140, two-year olds 130." J. C. Punderford.

"Pullets 160 to 175, yearlings 175. Do not keep two-year olds." Turley & Scobee.

**2. At what age does the White Leghorn reach laying maturity?**

"We have our pullets laying in 3 to 3½ months." Turley & Scobee.

"At from 4 to 5 months, according to the way they are fed and cared for." N. V. Fogg.

"From 4 to 6 months." R. J. Elliott.

"Six months." A. M. Pollard.

"Five months." John H. Piper.

"From 5 to 8 months." W. R. Sperry.

"At 6 months with ordinary care." H. F. Meister.

"Between the ages of 5 and 7 months." F. W. Christie.

"From 4 to 5 months." Harlo J. Fiske.

"Six months. We do not believe in forcing for early production." S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"With good treatment at 5 to 5½ months." C. M. Walker.

"We commence to get eggs when pullets are about 4½ months old." F. S. Nicholson.

"Between 4 and 6 months." Huber Bros.

"Six months." J. Leroy Cunningham.

"Have had some commence at 5 months, generally commence at 5½ or 6 months." Frank Neville.

"From 5 to 7 months according to when hatched. Early hatches lay at younger age." Sands & Beilman Poultry Farm.

"It depends on the way they are cared for. Usually about 6 months." G. L. Wheeler.

"About 6½ months." J. C. Punderford.

**3. At what age does the White Leghorn reach breeding maturity?**

"Male 7 months, female 8 months." John H. Piper.

"Male 10 to 12 months, female 10 to 12 months." W. R. Sperry.

"Male and female, 10 months." H. F. Meister.

"Male 10 months, female 18 months." F. W. Christie.

"Male 8 months, female 6 months." Harlo J. Fiske.

"We do not allow our birds to mate until those of each sex are 8 months old." Turley & Scobee.

"We do not use birds for breeders under one year old." S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"Male 5 months, female 6 months." C. M. Walker.

"Male 8 months old, female 1 year." G. L. Wheeler.

"Male 8 to 9 months, female 10 months." J. C. Punderford.

"We consider the males at 10 months and females at 8

(Continued on page 831)



Modern fashionable type S. C. White Leghorn male. Bred and owned by Pine Top Poultry Farm, Hartwood, N. Y.



# GOVERNMENT WORK FOR BETTER POULTRY

EXTRACTS FROM BULLETIN 179 MAINE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, ORONO. CHANGES IN FEEDING FORMULAS AND MAINE DRY MASH. IMPROVED AND ECONOMICAL METHOD OF PREPARING CRESOL DISINFECTING SOLUTION TO MAKE FOR POULTRYMEN A GOOD CHEAP CREOLIN SUBSTITUTE

Prince T. Woods, M. D.



**T**HE MAINE DRY MASH has become widely known, though poultrymen generally have modified the formula after experience in feeding it. The old Maine ration is a good one, but many poultrymen believe that it is better to cut out the linseed meal entirely from the dry mash. Experience in feeding linseed meal to poultry has not proved that it is a particularly desirable addition to the ration. There are other foods that are cheaper, better and less liable to produce undesirable results. There seems good reason to believe that free use of linseed meal results in intestinal indigestion and many poultrymen claim that it imparts an undesirable flavor to the fat and an unpleasant oily taste or condition to the eggs. Furthermore, results in egg yield, growth of body and feather are quite as good in flocks where no linseed meal is fed as they have ever proved where it is fed.

The new Maine rations have been modified to cut out a large percentage of the linseed meal, and we believe that the mash would be better for the fowls if the linseed meal was left out altogether. The new formulas are given in Bulletin No. 179 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station together with much other practical and interesting information for poultrymen including:—best way to sprout oats, how to keep poultry free from lice, how to make cresol disinfecting solution and a technical discussion of studies in hybrid poultry covering Barred Rock-Cornish Fowl crosses and a lengthy tabulated report of these experiments.

These studies of hybrids may possibly prove interesting to a few poultrymen but are of doubtful value from a practical standpoint. Whether they really prove much of anything of value or not is doubtful, and it would appear that such data is not liable to be in demand for general distribution. A more complete summary of results and less detail of the experiments would suit the average interested reader much better.

From the bulletin we quote the following extracts concerning rations and the formula for disinfectant. Copies of the complete bulletin may be had of director Charles D. Woods, Maine Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

Referring to the old formula for Maine dry mash, the bulletin says:—

"The experience of the Station with this mash extending as it has over a number of years has indicated that it was somewhat too rich. The relatively large amount of such concentrated feeds as linseed meal and gluten meal seemed to make too rich a ration for the well-being of the fowls. During the years when this mash was fed more or less difficulty was always experienced with liver troubles in the birds. Birds died with all the symptoms that would be expected to come from indigestion arising from feeding too rich food.

"In planning the new dry mash ration consideration was given to the physiological conditions under which the birds developed and under which they were placed in the laying houses. It is evident that the bringing of the birds in from the range upon which they have grown from little chickens, into the laying houses, is apt to be a very violent and abrupt transition. It has seemed in studying the birds in the fall of the year that this change was an important time in the life of the bird, and that the results during the subsequent winter with reference to egg production depended much upon the way the transition from range conditions to the laying house was made. It seemed advisable both on general grounds and from observation of the birds themselves to make this change as gradual as possible. With this idea in mind the pullets have been brought into the houses from the range much earlier during the past few years than was the custom before. It is the custom at the present time to bring in the pullets from the range as soon as possible after the first of September.

"When the pullets are brought in as early as this it is not, of course, advisable to shut them up entirely in the houses at once. On the contrary, the work is planned in such a way that there is always a freshly seeded yard full of green grass for the birds to run in after they are brought into the house until cold weather sets in in the fall. In other words, the birds are brought from free range into a condition of restricted range, but with better pasturage on the restricted than on free range. The yards are freshly seeded and have not been trampled down or burned and dried out by the sun, as is the grass on the open range from which the birds are taken. In this way the attempt is made to have the transition from open range conditions to house conditions as gradual as possible. After about two months, or occasionally even a little longer of restricted range, the birds are finally shut up in the curtain front house for the winter season.

"Further in accordance with this idea of gradual change it is thought wise not to put the pullets which are brought in from the free range conditions abruptly onto the heavy, forced-laying mash which it seems to be necessary for them to have during the winter months if they are to do their best in the way of egg production. It has been said that a hen will not lay her best unless she is on full feeding. This is quite true, but it is probably equally true that a great deal of harm can be done to a pullet in regard to her future egg production by abruptly bringing her from free range conditions into restricted yards or to entire confinement in the house and putting her on a heavy, rich laying mash like the one which was formerly fed at this Station. On the contrary, it seems reasonable to bring the birds more gradually on to this rich ration. It is in accordance with this idea that the dry mash feed which is now used at the Station has been planned. The formulas and method of feeding this new dry mash are given below. It will be noted that the mash is made richer in successive months. These formulas are planned on the assumption that the pullets will be brought into the winter laying quarters sometime during the month of September.

## COMPOSITION OF DRY MASH FED TO LAYING PULLETS

### First month in laying house (September):

Bran .....	300 lbs.
Corn meal.....	100 lbs.
Middlings .....	100 lbs.
Meat scrap.....	100 lbs.

### Second month in laying house (October):

Bran .....	200 lbs.
Corn meal.....	100 lbs.
Middlings .....	100 lbs.
Gluten meal.....	100 lbs.
Meat scrap.....	100 lbs.





Third month in the laying house (November):

"The mash has the same composition as that of the second month given above with the addition of 50 pounds of linseed meal.

"Fourth month in the laying house:

"The mash has the same composition as that of the second month given above.

"Fifth month in the laying house:

"The mash has the same composition as that of the third month as given above.

"From this time on 50 pounds of linseed meal are put into the mash as given for the second month above every alternate month. That is to say, one month linseed meal is fed and the next month it is not.

"This dry mash made as described above is kept before the birds all the time in open hoppers of the type which has been described in previous publications from this Station.

"The advantages which it is believed have resulted from this method of feeding the laying pullets are two fold: first, in the good effect on the vitality of the birds, and, second, in its effect on the evenness of egg production during the winter months. It is a fact well known to poultrymen that if pullets are too rapidly forced for egg production in the early fall there is a marked tendency for them to moult during the winter at just the time when they should be doing their best work in egg production. Since adopting the method of feeding the pullets described above, not only have the birds been much freer of digestive troubles and diseases involving the liver, but also there has been no moulting in the early winter after a short spurt of egg production in the fall months. On the contrary the egg production on this plan begins in September and gradually and steadily increases through the winter months. During the past two years while this method of feeding has been used, there has been hardly a pullet in winter moult, whereas on the old system of feeding such birds were common every year."

Dry grain ration in addition to dry mash is fed as follows:

"Early in the morning for each 100 hens, 4 quarts of whole corn is scattered on the litter, which is 6 to 8 inches deep on the floor. This is not mixed into the litter, for the straw is dry and light, and enough of the grain is hidden so the birds commence scratching for it almost immediately. At 10 o'clock they are fed in the same way, 2 quarts of wheat and 2 quarts of oats. This is all of the regular feeding that is done."

The method of preparing a good cheap creolin substitute that will answer nearly all practical purposes for a general disinfectant for use on the poultry plant is given herewith.

#### MAKING CRESOL DISINFECTING SOLUTION

"In Bulletin 165 of this Station directions were given for making a disinfectant for use in and about poultry houses which had as its basis the powerful germicide cresol. The method of making the compound solution of cresol described in that bulletin calls for the use of commercial potassium hydroxide or caustic potash. Since Bulletin 165 was issued correspondence has developed the fact that farmers in Maine have a good deal of difficulty in getting potassium hydroxide at a reasonable price from their druggists. The question has been frequently asked whether it would not be possible to use in place of the potassium hydroxide the ordinary commercial lye, or 'potash' as it is incorrectly termed in the trade. The Station has tried experiments in making cresol soap with ordinary lye or 'potash' with successful results. The following revised directions will show how the disinfecting solution can be made with the use of ordinary lye, 'Babbitt's potash', or other commercial 'potashes' on the market.

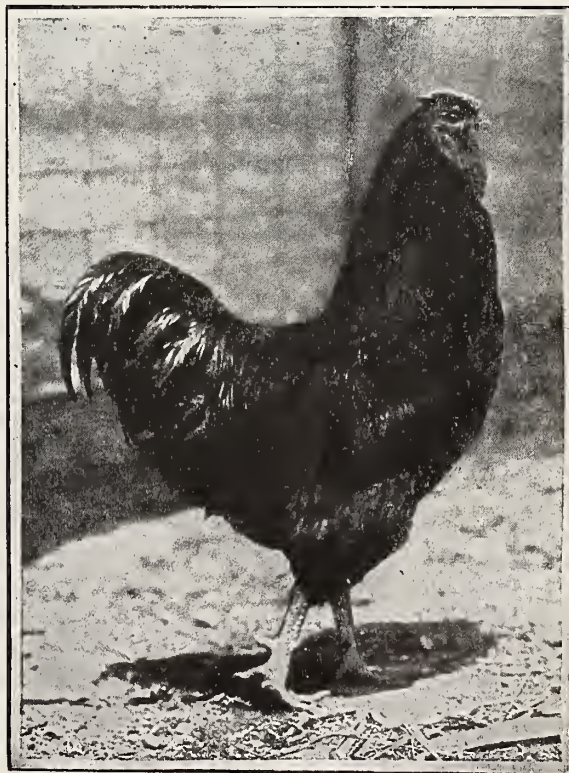
"*Liquor cresolis compositus*, or as it may for convenience be called, cresol soap, may be easily manufactured by any poultryman. The only requisite is a careful attention to the details in the process and a rigid following of the instructions given below. In order to make clear the reasons for the method of manufacture which will be outlined it may be well to give some account of the nature of the substance itself. The active base of cresol soap disinfecting solution is commercial cresol. This is a thick, sirupy fluid varying in color in different lots from a nearly colorless fluid to a dark brown. It does not mix readily with water, and, therefore, in order to make satisfactorily a dilute solution it is necessary first to incorporate the cresol with some substance which will mix with water and will carry the cresol over into the mixture. The commercial cresol as it is obtained, is a corrosive substance, being in this respect not unlike carbolic acid. It should, of course, be handled with great care and the pure cresol should not be allowed to come in contact with the skin. If it does so accidentally the spot should be immediately washed off with plenty of clean water. The price of commercial cresol varies with the drug

market. It can be obtained through any druggist. On the day that this is written the quotation on cresol in the New York market is 24 cents per pound. In purchasing this article one should order simply 'commercial cresol.'

"Since cresol will not mix with water some method of making it do so must be found if it is to be used as a disinfecting solution. The plan which has been adopted is to make a cresol SOAP which shall be, like other soaps, soluble in water and at the same time carry over into the solution a considerable amount of cresol. This is done in the following way:

"Measure out 3 1-5 quarts of raw linseed oil in a 4 or 5-gallon stone crock; then weigh out in a dish 1 lb. 6 oz. of commercial lye or 'Babbitt's potash'. Dissolve this lye in as little water as will completely dissolve it. Start with 1-2 pint of water, and if this will not dissolve all the lye, add more water slowly. Let this stand for at least 3 hours until the lye is completely dissolved and the solution is cold; then add the COLD lye solution VERY SLOWLY to the linseed oil, stirring constantly. Not less than five minutes should be taken for the adding of this solution of lye to the oil. After the lye is added continue the stirring until the mixture is in the condition and has the texture of a smooth, homogeneous liquid soap. This ought not to take more than a half hour. Then while the soap is in this liquid state, and before it has a chance to harden add, with constant stirring, 8 1-2 quarts of commercial cresol. The cresol will blend perfectly with the soap solution and make a clear, dark brown fluid. The resulting solution of cresol soap is then ready to use. This cresol soap will mix in any proportion with water and yield a clear solution.

"As has been said, cresol soap is an extremely powerful disinfectant. In the Station poultry plant for general purposes of disinfecting the houses, brooders, brooder houses, incubators, nests, and other wood work, it is usually used in a 2 per cent. solution with water. Two or three table-spoonsfull of the cresol soap to each gallon of water will make a satisfactory solution. This solution may be applied through any kind of a spray pump or with a brush. Being a clear watery fluid it can be used in any spray pump without difficulty. For disinfecting brooders or incubators which there is reason to believe have been particularly liable to infection with the germs of white diarrhoea or other diseases, the cresol may be used in double the strength given above and applied with a scrub brush in addition to the spray.



"To-Pen-A-Bee," Rose Comb Rhode Island Red. First Cockerel, Detroit, January, 1909. First Cock, Indianapolis, September, 1909. Pronounced by Geo. W. Tracy the best Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cock bird he saw during the season of 1909-10. Sired by "Sibley's Old Red Jacket." Owned, bred and exhibited by Irving A. & Frank Churchill Sibley, South Bend, Ind.



# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE

Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry  
in All Branches

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CONTRIBUTORS: The best informed and most  
reliable men and women at work today in the  
broad field of Poultry Culture and advancement.  
STAFF ARTISTS: Arthur O. Schilling, Franklane  
L. Sewell, I. W. Burgess, H. G. Froby.

## EDITORIALS

### NOW ONE YEAR OLD

With the publication of this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD the new poultry magazine is one year old. It has been a busy and successful year—and we owe our sincere thanks to many friends.

Things have gone on just about as they were planned months before the new paper was started, which is saying a good deal! Every man connected with the enterprise has done his part and done it well.

On this date, September 26th, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has a paid circulation of 35,192 copies. Not bad for one year of work and progress! This is a record never before equalled in poultry journalism. We accept it as complete proof that a demand really existed in the eastern half of the country for a high-class poultry paper.

And the end is not yet. For example, during the four weeks ending in September, 1910, we added the following paid subscriptions to our list:

Week ending September 3rd....	576
Week ending September 10th....	1485
Week ending September 17th....	1635
Week ending September 24th....	1678

All of us who are connected with the new paper are proud of the record it has made and very thankful to those who have helped in the achievement of this record. We have aimed to keep every promise—to give value received, with good measure to boot.

This policy will be continued—on that you can rely. Our subscribers

have told us of their satisfaction and advertisers have given the best possible proof of theirs—by renewing with us at a higher rate (higher on account of increased circulation) and using larger space.

We have plenty of cause—substantial cause—for rejoicing. There has been work to do—a lot of it—and money has been spent freely. The capital stock (\$25,000.00) has been paid in, or practically so. This amount has been expended in equipment and in building up the business. Besides this, something like \$35,000.00 in cash receipts have been put back into the business. To date, therefore, more than \$60,000.00 has been expended on the new paper—in making it "A Winner Right from the Start."

And what have we to show for it? AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS. This, in one short year!

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is now on a paying basis and its future looks bright indeed. At one year old it has as large a paid circulation as have nine out of ten of the older poultry papers, regardless of their age or where, or by whom published. And it is receiving its share of advertising patronage from the foremost successful poultrymen and manufacturers in its chosen field.

For an infant one year old to have a paid circulation of 35,192 copies per month and to be favored with advertising contracts by the column, half page, page, two pages and three pages on yearly contracts is "going some"—is substantial evidence of the big revival now at hand in the standard-bred poultry business—is positive proof of the advancement that has been made during the last few years in what today is known as the POULTRY INDUSTRY.

### THE A. P. A. TO BOOM!

Last year the American Poultry Association added six hundred and six new members to the roll—the greatest gain by far in the history of the organization.

During the current year the new members to be enrolled should reach one thousand! If not, why not?

Secretary Campbell is now authorized to place ten organizers in the field to solicit new members. For each new member secured the organizer who does the work is to receive three dollars. This is as compensation for valuable service rendered. Out of this money the traveling organizer must pay all his own expenses and obtain his salary. It is not a cent too much. But it should add greatly to the membership of the association.

Then we are to have a ladies' auxiliary, as a permanent part of the association—a highly desirable feature. It seems that the association has Secretary Campbell to thank for this good move. The wonder is that it was not thought of before—and put in operation. It should prove to be one of the best forward steps ever taken by the association.

Women have done good work for poultry culture and they are well fitted to do a truly great work in this field of human endeavor. It is full

time they were given the chance—that they were invited and encouraged to do all that is practical for them to do in helping to develop and build up the poultry industry.

Take Toledo and Denver as examples. Toledo promises one hundred and twenty-five new members if the next annual convention is held in that city, whereas Denver guarantees three hundred new members if the association votes to go to the "city of conventions" up in the Rockies.

Three hundred new members from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states would be a long start toward the coveted one thousand—would leave only seven hundred for the central-west, the south and south-west, for all of Canada and for the populous east to add to the rapidly growing list.

Unquestionably it can be done. And beyond the shadow of a doubt it should be done.

### WORK AT TWO FALL FAIRS

A recent letter from S. T. Campbell, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, reported that he obtained at the Ohio State Fair last month fourteen applications for membership. Said he:

"This number, with the sixty-one new members Ohio turned in last year, makes seventy-five for our state—and we shall exceed this number before the opening date of the thirty-sixth annual convention of the association to be held in the summer of 1911."

Under date of Sept. 23d the editor of A. P. W. received the following telegram from W. Theo. Wittman, leading spirit of the large and successful poultry exhibition held annually in connection with the Allentown Fair, Allentown, Pennsylvania:—

Allentown, Pa., Sept. 23, 1910.  
Editor, American Poultry World:

Secretary Campbell here, yesterday, secured FORTY-FOUR new members.  
W. Theo. Wittman.

Note:—Letter received later states that before Mr. Campbell left the number of new members was increased to FIFTY-ONE.

Good for Pennsylvania! When Secretary Campbell gets his ten organizers at work we may look for further reports, like this one from Allentown.

To have secured FIFTY-ONE new members—life members—to the association at ten dollars each at a fall fair is something new, something remarkable. If Secretary Campbell and those who helped him were able to do as well as this at a fall fair, what may we expect at the big winter poultry shows during the season now close at hand?

### ORPINGTONS—RHODE ISLAND REDS

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and *Reliable Poultry Journal* are getting out two new breed books, one devoted to the Orpingtons—all varieties, the other to the Rhode Island Reds. The Orpington Book is being compiled and edited by J. H. Drevenstedt, associate editor of A. P. W., the Rhode Island Red Book by D. E. Hale, who occupies a like position on R. P. J.

Mr. Drevenstedt took up with keen



relish the work of securing and preparing "copy" for the Orpington Book. He has investigated English sources of reliable information and the book will contain numerous illustrations of rare value obtained through the courtesy of English poultrymen who did important work in producing this new breed of domestic fowls that today is rivaling in popularity the old standards.

The Orpingtons were originated in England within the memory of men and women who still count themselves "young," or at least in middle life, yet today in all English-speaking countries they rank among the first half dozen popular breeds. At present there are four varieties, three Standard and one non-Standard. The Standard varieties are, the Blacks, Buffs and Whites; the non-Standard, the Jubilee or Spangled.

Chief claims made for Orpington popularity include good size, well developed meat sections, constitutional vigor, general hardiness, contentment in confinement, winter egg production, etc. These claims are well founded, and no doubt the Orpingtons have come to stay. It is believed they will be valued and bred throughout the civilized world as long as mankind uses poultry meat and hen eggs as human food.

Another new breed is the Rhode Island Reds, consisting of two varieties, both Standard, the Single and Rose Combs. It is claimed that the Orpingtons owe their true origin to what are still known as Lincolnshire Buffs, a practical-purpose fowl of merit that has been bred for fifty years or more in Lincolnshire, England. A similar claim is made as to the origin of the Rhode Island Reds, i. e., that they have been bred as a farmers' fowl several decades in the Little Compton district of Rhode Island. However that may be, it was not until some fifteen to eighteen years ago that breeders of "Reds" of exhibition quality began to make entries of Rhode Island Reds at leading eastern winter shows, such as Boston and New York.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago, when we first saw the newcomers, they were a poor excuse for Standard-bred both in shape and color. They were "any old shape"—almost—and mottled chocolate in color, as to females, and several different kinds of bright red, as to males.

The "Reds" were admitted to the Standard of Perfection in 1904, only six years ago! It will be seven years next February, to be more exact. A royal lot of poultry fanciers took hold of the Reds ten or twelve years ago—men well-known to present-day readers of the American and Canadian poultry press, and they have developed a distinct shape, also richness and uniformity of color—and it is an attractive, popular color.

Today in the United States the Rhode Island Reds are fourth in popularity, as determined by the number of entries at winter poultry shows, and the Orpingtons—which is still more surprising—are fifth. First come Plymouth Rocks, second the Wyandottes, third the Leghorns. We need to remember, also, that there are

but two varieties of the Reds, whereas the varieties of the other breeds, especially the Wyandottes and Leghorns, are more numerous.

Mr. Hale has been working about a year and a half on our forthcoming Rhode Island Red Book and has been aided by Artist Schilling, W. C. Denney and other specially interested friends of the "Reds", including the late M. S. Gardner. Members of the Rhode Island Red Club of America have rendered valuable help and it is certain that this will be one of the best breed books we have published thus far.

These new books should be ready for mailing by the holidays—perhaps by December 15th. They will be sold at seventy-five cents per copy, postpaid, to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico or Europe.

### OUR NEW WYANDOTTE BOOK

Many and strong are the compliments we are receiving on the make-up and contents of our latest enlarged edition of "The Wyandottes—All Varieties," edited by J. H. Drevenstedt.

The new book is a big improvement over its several predecessors, and breeders and special friends of the Wyandottes are telling us how well pleased they are with it—how much benefit they believe it will be to the breed and every variety of the breed.

Twenty thousand complete copies have been published. The size of the page is the same as AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and there are 144 pages in the book, besides three elegant full-page colorplates.

These colorplates are in four colors (not the three-color process) and they faithfully reproduce three choice oil paintings by Franklane L. Sewell, representing the live fowls in their natural colors.

There is a pair of Silver Wyandottes, the original variety of this breed; a pair of Partridge Wyandottes, and a breeding pen of Whites—a male and four females.

These three colorplates alone represent an expenditure of more than three thousand dollars. Fully seven thousand dollars was spent on the paintings, half-tone illustrations and manuscript used in this book on the Wyandottes before a dollar was put into paper or printing. It costs money to get out the right kind of "breed books", but the poultry business needs them—deserves them—and is going to have them.

The other illustrations in this new Wyandotte book, additional to the colorplates, are many and beautiful. They are the very pick of the fine ones Artist Sewell has been collecting and making for a term of years. They include photographic reproductions of notable English prize winners, also rare old prints gathered by Mr. Drevenstedt, with whom the Wyandottes have been a special favorite ever since the Silvers were admitted to the Standard of Perfection, back in 1883.

The paper on which the new book is printed is heavier than was used in the older editions and the many half-tone cuts show up quite well. But it is in the reading matter, in the text, that the greatly increased value is to be found. The best informed men in the Wyandotte fancy, also in the practical branch of the work, have given freely of their knowledge and experience—and it is all there, the text

## S. C. Buff Orpingtons

Do you want to win the BLUE RIBBON at your show? I have some wonderful youngsters sired by "CHAMPION NEW YORKER" 1st Cock at Chicago, 1909, 1st Cock and Championship Cup for best Orpington male, all varieties, at Madison Square, 1910.

Last season he sired 2nd PULLET at MADISON SQUARE and other good ones. If you want birds to win, I can supply you. Booklet.

H. H. KINGSTON, Jr.  
R. F. D. 1, A ROCHESTER, N. Y.



"World's Champion of 1906"

### Our \$2000 Male

Winner of first prize and sweepstakes special at New York's greatest Barred Plymouth Rock Show, nearly 500 in line. Is descended from the sire of 1st Chicago Cockerel, 1902; also from sire 1st Chicago Male, 1906. These and other Chicago first winners were bred by us. Sons were winners in several shows including New York and Boston.

## 11% MORE FIRST PRIZES TOTAL

(Barred Plymouth Rocks) AT NEW YORK SHOWS

The last 21 years have been won by Birds we Bred and Raised than have been won by any other Exhibitor on ANY stock.

1st PRIZES ON COCKERELS more by 20 per cent.

1st PRIZES ON MALES more by 11 per cent.

Than any other exhibitor has won on ANY stock.

All of the Silver Cups competed for have been won by us, three times out of five.

Four 1st, four 2nd, three 3rd Prizes, besides other awards, have been won by us at a single Madison Square Garden Show.

THREE TIMES have Males of our breeding won FOUR OF THE FIVE PRIZES offered in the class including firsts.

24 of our "LEE BELLE" Line of Females have been First Winners at New York Shows alone.

First Prize in each of the two Largest Shows and the CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE in what was considered the STRONGEST FEMALE COMPETITION OF THE YEAR, is a recent "LEE BELLE" record by BIRDS WE BRED, RAISED AND SOLD. We have permission to state this, also the other records referred to.

FIRST PRIZE WINNINGS at CHICAGO and KANSAS CITY, and the largest shows outside of New York, which OUR BIRDS HAVE WON FOR OUR CUSTOMERS would alone be sufficient to demonstrate the superiority of our strain.

SPECIAL—We are selling the finest lot of breeding and exhibition birds we ever offered for sale, both young and old stock, bred from these same lines of New York and Boston First Prize Winners. We also make a specialty of furnishing "carefully Mated Trios and Pens for breeding. Exhibition Cockerels and Exhibition Pullets—birds that can be DEPENDED upon for first class results.

FREE: Illustrated Printed Matter telling of Winnings at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, etc.

BRADLEY BROS., BOX A. L.F.E. MASS.  
Breeders of First Winning Barred Plymouth Rocks.



and pictures working together to lend interest and add value.

It is a book of which we are proud—it is a book that should be in the hands, in the poultry library of every breeder, student and friend of the Wyandottes, all varieties. The price is one dollar per copy, sent postpaid to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico or Europe. A year's subscription (or renewal) to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and a copy of the Wyandotte book will be furnished any one in the United States for a dollar and a quarter; to foreign countries for a dollar and a half.

#### SPECIALTY CLUBS, WAKE UP!

We do not think of anything just at this minute that impresses us as being "deader" than the average poultry specialty club.

Wonder what these clubs are for? We know what they claim they are for—but are they?

A bunch of good fellows get together at some poultry show and say "let's organize." Then they do. They adopt a constitution and by-laws—generally copying it from some other club—then they compliment one another by electing nearly everybody present to an office in the club.

Now it's a full-fledged specialty club!

The constitution says its object is to promote the interests of a particular breed or variety; also to encourage good fellowship among the members, few or many.

Next the secretary writes some letters, asking breeders and friends of the club's favorite to join—the cost being one dollar down and another dollar each twelve-month.

The larger clubs—and there have been several big ones—get out annual catalogues filled with so-so articles, telling how to mate, how to show, etc. And these "year books" are helpful, no doubt of it. Two or three clubs in time past have gone so far along the path of venturesome progress as to get out quarterlies—sort of small sized poultry papers devoted to one breed or to a single variety.

At one time the White Rock Club had more than a thousand members and the White Wyandotte Club more than fifteen hundred. The American Plymouth Rock Club now has hundreds of members; so has the Rhode Island Red Club of America.

But what of it?

No doubt each one of these specialty clubs has done good work, but how much? Are even the big clubs living fairly up to the present opportunities? Or anywhere near so?

That is the question—and it is a fair question for us to raise.

The writer of these lines is not now breeding poultry as an individual. We belong, however, to three or four specialty clubs, including the American Plymouth Rock Club and the Rhode Island Red Club of America. As the total result we pay our annual dues, receive a copy of the annual catalogues and are asked to vote, to attend the meetings, etc.

And that is about all. Perhaps it is enough. May be this is all that is practical—all that is feasible.

On the other hand, it does seem to us—as an outsider who is not personally interested in heralding the values or booming the sale of any one particular breed or variety—it does seem to us that there is more which can and should be done, vastly more!

As an editor of a poultry journal during the last seventeen years we do not remember to have received very many articles, or tables of facts and data, or special designs, or much of anything else from specialty clubs, asking us to publish same and thus inform our readers of the great merit, the commanding commercial values of such and such a breed or variety.

No doubt articles that were meant to do this have been offered to us—and have been printed, as a rule, but not one of them had sufficient special merit or originality to have impressed it on our memory. And we claim to have a fairly good memory, at that.

What we do recall is the fact of having received several times, a set of pictures of the officers of some club, asking us to print them as foremost breeders of "the great specialty," together with their names and addresses. It is only fair to say in this connection that we were not asked to add those familiar words, "Stock and eggs for sale in season." But it was the next thing to it.

We recall also that one or two poultry paper editors looked with disapproval on the activity of the specialty clubs, claiming that by publishing annual catalogues and selling advertising space to members, the clubs were cutting into the business of the poultry press. This opposition, however, did not reach such proportions as to give the specialty club folks even a poor excuse for the lack of enterprise and originality that has been their rule of action to date.

The Rhode Island Red Club men did come pretty near "doing things"—thanks to Mr. Baerman of American Red fame; also to half a dozen leading spirits who have been really progressive.

It's all right to offer special cash prizes, special cups and club ribbons, also to hold club meetings, etc.; but must we go on in this old, old way until the crack of doom with nothing new, nothing better, nothing more effective?

In time past we have heard a lot about "the characteristics of breeds." Wonder what they are? Possibly

they have something to do with precisely what the general public would like to know about "chickens"—no matter which variety is mentioned or described! The general public wishes to keep poultry for one of two reasons—for pleasure or profit, or a combination of both. In either case the said public is much interested in "eggs and meat"—make no mistake about that.

We read quite often the statement, "they are among our best layers." Sometimes we are told "they are great layers". How electrifying!

Great layers, are they? Well, how great? Do they average to lay fifty eggs per hen per year, or one hundred, or one hundred and fifty, or two hundred—which is it?

The average American reader likes to have the facts—he wishes us to be more definite. Today there is no fiction so remarkable as truth—nothing is more sought after, more welcome, than reliable, money-making information! Most of us desire to make money. Every sane man and woman is interested in how to better his or her condition in life.

If the White Rocks, or the White Wyandottes, or the White, Brown or

**World's Foremost White Wyandottes** Have won the highest honors for 12 years at leading shows of America. Stock returned at my expense if not satisfactory.  
**J. H. JACKSON, HUDSON, MASS.**

#### MILES

#### Montauk's Barred Plymouth Rocks

I have a grand lot of February, March and April hatched Cockerels and Pullets, sired by 2nd N.Y., 1910, and other winners for early shows

33 years with B. P. Rocks exclusively.



**E. L. MILES, Sag Harbor, L. I., N.Y.**

## BUFF WYANDOTTES

No alarm clock is going to ring when time strikes the hour of your opportunity to secure our very best bargains. NOW we want to sell our 1910 breeding pens. They consist of the birds that **WON ALL THE FIRST PRIZES AT BOSTON—Both 1909 and 1910**

Every bird on the farm has a reasonable price.  
**MATTISON & TOEL,** SOUTH SHAFTSBURY, VERMONT  
5 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

## Partridge Plymouth Rocks

Eggs ½ price after June 1st from all pens except Nos. 15 and 16. Here is an opportunity to get started right with comparative little cost. Send for fine free booklet, giving description of matings and history of this grand new breed which is attracting so much attention.

**S. A. NOFTZGER,** Originator of Partridge Plymouth Rocks, **NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.**



Buff Leghorns, or the Indian Runner Ducks of today can actually lay two hundred to two hundred and fifty eggs per hen per year, why in the name of ordinary "business sense" do not the specialty clubs PROVE IT—doing so with well-attested, concrete cases or examples?

That is the kind of specialty club work we think would help and help greatly—as a starter. And the poultry journal editors would be only too glad to publish such information, such "news"—on account of its genuine value and helpfulness. It's exactly the kind of "copy" some of us are looking for—would very much like to have.

During the past month a subscriber wrote in to us, enclosing a contribution to the Gardner Memorial Fund and asked us which are the best layers, the Barred Rocks, the White Wyandottes, the White Leghorns or the Black Minorcas.

Could we have looked in the annual catalogue of any specialty club, small or large, and found an answer to this question—with proof, or examples of proof? Not that we know of.

Worse still, this subscriber asked us if we "would also be so kind" as to refer him to one or more breeders of the four different varieties above named who are breeding for heavy egg-yield, as well as for Standard points of form and feather.

Why of course, they are all breeding for heavy egg yield! Who isn't, we should like to know?

Yet that would not have been a fair answer to the subscriber here mentioned. He wanted something more definite than such an answer and we knew that he did. The outcome was, we were not able to give him a satisfactory reply.

In the absence of any one else near

at hand to blame for our lack of information, we propose to lay our state of ignorance on this important point at the door of the specialty clubs.

One would think that it would be their business—and delight—to inform the public on this vitally important point in the successful promotion of any breed or variety of domestic fowl—one would think so.

Actually we do not recall ever having seen a report of heavy egg production by an individual bird or by a pen or flock of Rhode Island Reds.

What do you Rhode Island Red men (and women) think of that—"honest Injun"?

May be it is because we do not read the poultry papers as closely as we should. All right, but in our nineteen years in the poultry business we have never attended a "chicken banquet" where a man, woman or child has had the temerity—not even once!—to get up and tell what good layers "the Reds" are and then give some facts, a concrete case or two, to back up the statement.

To us these omissions look like missing the biggest kind of a big chance—on the part of the Rhode Island Red men, for example. That is how it looks to us. Because what better foundation in public favor can a breed or variety have than the reputation of being unexcelled (or perhaps unequalled!) as all-the-year-around producers of that perfect human food, the egg for table use? And such a reputation must be supported by facts, not mere claims—not mere "hot air."

Then there are such breed characteristics as "hardiness of chicks", "good foragers", "fine grain of flesh", "good flavor of meat", etc.

All moonshine, did you say? Don't you believe it. These things count and count big. It is full time that we

took notice of what really appeals to the general public, so far as "poultry and eggs" are concerned.

Let's see, when was it that the White Orpington men organized a club? Who are the officers and what is the present membership?

Fact is, there isn't any such club, yet there seems to be a "boom" just now in White Orpingtons that is causing many old-time breeders of poultry to ask themselves, "Wonder how it happened, why it is and what it means?"

Go on thinking it over! It will do you good—also the breed or variety in which you are specially interested.

Our duty, or privilege, in matters of this kind is to suggest—not execute. But if we were trying to build up a profitable business in the production or sale of some truly fine breed or variety of domestic fowls, we would put on our thinking cap—and would also "get a hustle on", as the saying is.

We believe the general public is more greedy today for facts about how well hens will lay, how good table fowl a breed will make at any age from a squab broiler to a fifteen-pound capon, than for any other information the breeder or his specialty club can supply—and this self-same "general public" wants facts, wants sample cases, wants every claim well proved.

Likewise we poor, benighted editors of poultry papers would appreciate being placed in a position where we can answer promptly and satisfactorily such questions as were asked of us by the subscriber who placed us under special obligations by a donation to the Gardner Memorial Fund.

**BRED LAY REDS**  
REDDER Ten healthy, vigorous chicks from fifteen eggs, guaranteed. Price \$2 per sitting of fifteen eggs.  
R. N. FISHER, Box J, MANISTEE, MICH.

## Latham's Barred Plymouth Rocks

### America's Most Noted Strain for EXHIBITION FEMALES

I have the largest and best flock of high class quality young birds ever produced on my farm. Exclusively of my own breeding—all hen hatched—hen reared—in small flocks—on free range—Nature's way—THE BEST. This strain is the most down-to-date richest in blood of SWEEPSTAKES CHAMPIONS and other high winning females at the latest Madison Square Garden and Boston Shows of any Barred Plymouth Rock Females in existence.

I will sell you Exhibition HENS or PULLETS the winning kind, Breeding COCKS, HENS, COCKERELS and PULLETS that will breed winners, early hatched PULLETS that will be matured and in fine condition for the FALL SHOWS. EXHIBITION FEMALES, either Hens or Pullets, for the late fall and winter shows, will be shipped to customers all fitted for the show room.

Having nearly 1000 more birds (all strictly first-class stock) than my winter quarters will accommodate, I will accept and fill orders for good to choice Breeding Cockerels and Pullets, to be shipped between Sept. 1st and Nov. 1st, at much lower prices than I can sell same quality of stock during the winter months. This is in your favor, don't let it slip by.

Also will sell strong, hearty Cockerels and Pullets for utility breeding in lots to suit customers and at right prices.

Write me, stating just what you are in need of and when you desire shipment to be made, and let me quote you prices.

## C. H. Latham,

Box B,

Lancaster, Mass.



First Prize Pullet at Boston Show, 1910. Second Prize Pullet at Madison Square Garden Show, 1910. A granddaughter of First Prize Hen and SWEEPSTAKES CHAMPION at Boston Show, 1909. Bred, raised and exhibited by C. H. Latham.





FIRST PRIZE PEN S-C BUFF ORPINGTONS CHICAGO-DEC. 1908.  
BRED, OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY  
C-S BYERS HAZELRIGG IND.

A BEAUTIFUL brilliant golden buff color, large round, solid bodies, with attractive white feet and skin, are characteristics of the Buff Orpingtons, which the American public is beginning to appreciate and admire more and more as the years pass and progress is being made in perfecting their color and shape. We have noticed that some breeders have lost sight of the true Orpington type in their ambition to secure perfection in color, but we are glad to say that not all strains have this failing. C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind., showed a beautiful lot of Buff Orpingtons at the recent Chicago Show, and a glance at the above picture of the winning pen at the Chicago Show, December, 1908, will quickly convince you that Mr. Byers is raising Orpingtons of true type, with color equal to the best.—A O Schilling.



# EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

PRINCE T. WOODS

— MANAGING EDITOR —

## NEW PRACTICAL BREED SYMPOSIUMS

Attention is called to the practical White Leghorn Symposium on page 824 and 825 of this issue. Several very interesting reports were received too late to be included in this month's installment and will be published in the November A. P. W. This month's article starts a most instructive series of symposiums on practical work with the leading popular varieties to be published during the coming year. If your subscription expires with this issue, be sure to renew promptly to make sure of receiving all of these valuable symposium numbers.

## MR. HUNTER'S NEW PAPER

"Easterner's" list of "famous questions" in the September *Poultry Fancier*: "Who struck Billy Patterson?" "Has anybody here seen Kelly?" "Who is A. F. Hunter?" "Why is John H. Robinson?" might seem pregnant with prophesy. While reading them, we received the prospectus of a new Boston, Mass., poultry paper bearing the name of A. F. Hunter, Editor, at the mast head.

The publication is named *Profitable Poultry* and is published by Profitable Poultry Publishing Co., 287 Atlantic Ave. The claim is made that it will differ materially from other poultry magazines and it is to be "anchored to just three words: *profit from poultry*." The opening editorial makes the following most interesting statement which is well calculated to stimulate curiosity as to exactly what was on the editor's mind when he wrote:—

"Starting without prejudice, we shall avoid all controversies, muck-raking and backbiting, and we shall publish only that which is approved by experience, that which will be of actual value to our readers."

A. F. Hunter is a forceful and practical poultry journalist with many years of experience covering a wide field as poultryman, writer and editor. He ought to know how to create a poultry paper that will take well from the start. There is ample room for a good, new, practical and live poultry publication in Boston and the New England field. Let us hope that Editor Hunter will make Pioneer John "sit up and take notice" and that neither will find it necessary to use "Field Artillery" in the coming action. Here's to you Editor Hunter, accept our most sincere congratulations and may you live long and prosper.

## BOOSTING RHODE ISLAND REDS

No one variety in the American Class enjoys more popularity with practical egg farmers than the prolific and profitable Rhode Island Reds. Fanciers also have not been blind to the possibilities of this excellent American fowl as an exhibition breed,

and today interest in the variety is decidedly on the increase. Owen Farms of Vineyard Haven, Mass., having enjoyed such great success with other popular varieties, has now turned its attention toward the Reds and through purchase has acquired some of the best strains in the country. They will open this season with close to 2000 Rhode Island Reds of quality. The Reds possess much merit and deserve the boost. In a few months, we shall publish a most instructive, practical Rhode Island Red Symposium contributed to by leading breeders of this profitable variety.

## "POST CENSUS ACTIVITY"

We have not yet received any official figures of the poultry census, and estimates from other sources have placed the total value of poultry products of 1909 at from six hundred million dollars to nine hundred million dollars. When the actual figures of the enumeration are made public, they will not fairly represent the actual value of poultry and poultry products in the United States as a complete census was not taken. Practically all small plants and many large ones were not included in the count. Could an accurate account of the value of all poultry and poultry products for the year 1909 be obtained, there is good reason to believe that the total valuation would foot up close to a billion dollars. The following letter, one of many recently received, is interesting:—

"American Poultry World:

"I note your list of omissions 'Post Census Activity', here is mine: 200 laying hens, 4 of which have ribbons, by the way, 275 young stock for market (3 to 6 pounds) and 300 to 325 pullets which will lay this fall and winter.

"These are kept on 2 separate places totalling not over 1½ acres, but I am moving this month on 30 acres and you will hear from me later. Last year I sold about \$600 worth of meat and eggs and \$2,500 worth of pork as I keep 300 head of hogs on another place, and take my word for it, NONE OF THIS WENT INTO THE CENSUS. I think men with more ability should have the job at better wages.

"I made inquiries this afternoon among my neighbors and find fowls totalling 800 to 1000 head were not taken count of and this within a radius of one mile.

"Fall River, Mass."

F. E. Benedict, traveling representative of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, recently visited the Christy Poultry Farm at Cortland, N. Y. He reports finding one of the healthiest and nicest flocks of S. C. White Leghorn chicks seen this season. Stock on the Christy Poultry Farm have large runs with considerable shade and are well cared for. They have for immediate disposal several hundred yearling breeders and hundreds of youngsters, many of high class exhibition quality.

\*\*\* Do you believe that there is an egg type for your variety? If so please write us describing it, and better still send photos also. \*\*\*

## Not Too Late

To hatch winners for the January Shows or next season's breeders.

It is far cheaper than buying them. QUALITY is the only question and

**BRIGHT'S  
BROWN LEGHORNS  
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

have few rivals and no equals for QUALITY. A strong and sweeping statement, surely, but the records attest its truth. For the last **four** years, at least, each variety has won more prizes and points at America's Peerless Show,

**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK**  
Than Those of Any Competitor.

**Grand Reduction in the price of Both Stock and Eggs**

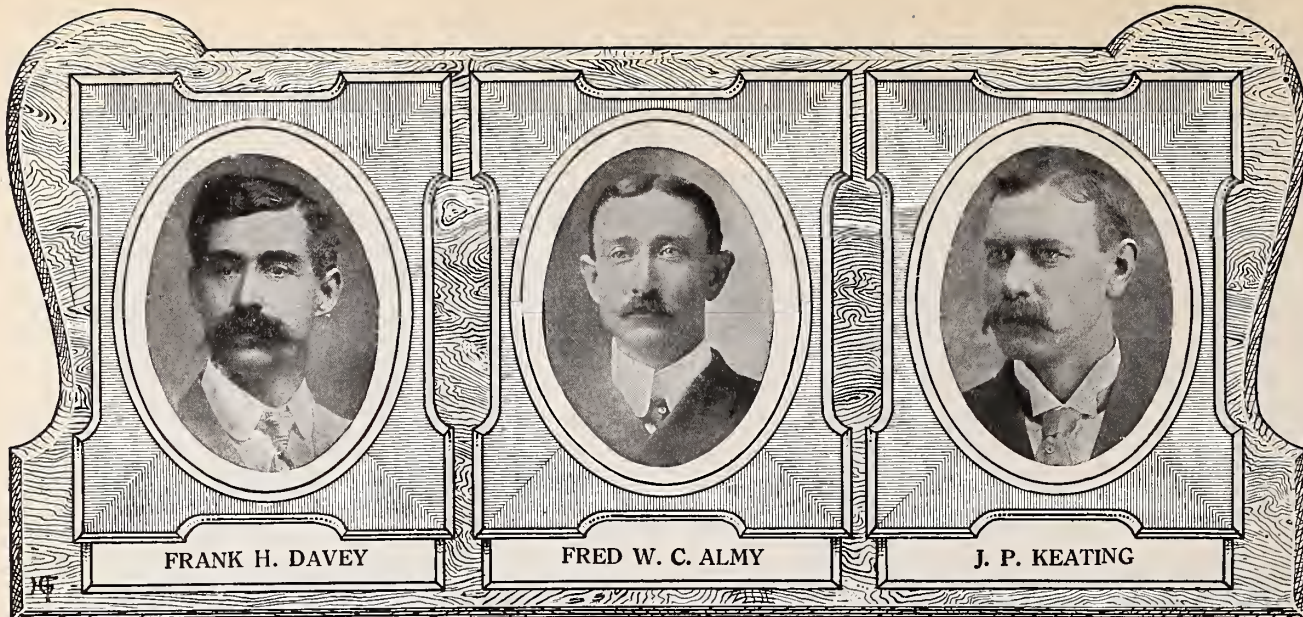
From our best matings as they run only \$5.00 per 13; \$12.50 per 50, and \$20.00 per 100. **Splendid line of stock at low Summer sale rates.**

**GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS,**  
Box 804, Waltham, Mass.

WILLIAM ELLERY BRIGHT, Proprietor

A. C. SMITH, Superintendent





## PROMINENT AMERICAN POULTRYMEN

BRIEF SKETCHES OF WELL KNOWN SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS. MEN YOU OUGHT TO KNOW. PORTRAITS OF FRANK H. DAVEY, YONKERS, N. Y., FRED W. C. ALMY, TIVERTON-4-CORNERS, R. I., J. P. KEATING, WESTBORO, MASS.

William C. Denny

### FRANK H. DAVEY

ONE of the wizards in preparing birds for the show room is Frank H. Davey of Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Davey is in charge of the poultry department at Greystone Farm, where White Rocks of the highest quality are produced season after season with never failing success. Mr. Davey has had a life time's experience with the poultry business as a breeder and exhibitor and during his experience has bred and exhibited most all of the Standard breeds.

Since Mr. Davey has been connected with Greystone Farm, the White Plymouth Rocks exhibited by this farm at Madison Square Garden have been a source of wonder to both the amateur and professional. His skill in preparing birds for the show room has never been excelled. No one has ever yet seen any of the birds he has shown that have not been in perfect condition with immaculate snow white plumage, every feather in exactly the right place and the legs "manicured" in a way that excites envy, while the training equals that of specimens shown by the most expert exhibitors of Game Bantams.

Of late years there has been a growing demand for Mr. Davey's services as a poultry judge and each season finds him with all the work of this kind that he can do. His long experience as a breeder of the different varieties enables him to do his work intelligently and to the general satisfaction of exhibitors and the associations by whom he is employed. Mr. Davey is honest, capable and fearless in all that he does. No man stands higher in the estimation of those who know him.

### FRED W. C. ALMY

IT CAN hardly be the climate, nor the soil, that makes Rhode Island poultry farmers successful, but nevertheless it is a fact that the poultry-

men of that state for half a century at least, have found poultry farming a very profitable vocation,—and they have not made a great hurrah about it either. Among the best known of the present day poultry keepers of that State is Fred W. C. Almy, of Tiverton-Four-Corners. Mr. Almy began the poultry business twenty years ago by borrowing a few hens from his father. The first year he raised about 60 pullets, the second year he increased the number to 180, and to provide accommodations, borrowed \$60.00 to pay for materials to build poultry houses. This money was repaid by his accepting a position to teach school. By hard work and gaining knowledge and insight of the requirements of poultry keeping he gradually increased his flock until now he winters two thousand laying hens each year.

Mr. Almy's early experience with poultry was as an egg farmer, but for the past decade he has bred Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds for Standard ideals, and has found it a most profitable business. His egg trade is enormous and during the season he sells over 30,000 eggs for hatching purposes alone.

As an exhibitor his birds have been successful in winning the best prizes at both New York and Boston. Mr. Almy's success is due to his untiring energy and the application of common sense to his methods of caring for poultry. He employs no elaborate system of housing and uses the simplest, but at the same time most effective methods in caring for his stock. With the aid of a boy, he himself takes the entire care and does all the necessary work in looking after this large number of birds.

Mr. Almy's success with poultry is an example of what determination and energy can do in building up a successful business without capital.

Mr. Almy has just purchased the entire flock and business of I. W. Bean of South Braintree, Mass., who for a number of years has been considered

one of the foremost breeders of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds in America.

### J. P. KEATING

IT WAS a fortunate day for Columbian Wyandottes when J. P. Keating became interested in the variety and started breeding them. Columbian Wyandottes had been bred for a number of years and because of their merit as a utility breed, as layers and a quick growing fowl, made many friends among experienced poultrymen.

It was one of the best things that could have happened when J. P. Keating took up the variety. For twenty years Mr. Keating had been breeding Light Brahmas and had met with such success that he was recognized as one of the two or three leading breeders of that grand variety. In both shape and color he succeeded in producing birds of the highest excellence. Knowledge gained through experience in producing the Light Brahma markings, which are exactly the same as the Standard calls for in Columbian Wyandottes, gave Mr. Keating an advantage and enabled him from the beginning to succeed, in a very marked way, in improving the color of this now popular variety of Wyandottes. He not only improved the quality of the black in the wings and tail sections of both males and females, but birds of his breeding also show the much desired lustrous greenish black in the hackles of males and females and in the tail coverts of the males.

Mr. Keating is a leading building contractor in his home town of Westboro, Mass. However, he finds enough time to succeed in raising upwards of a thousand Columbian Wyandottes each year, and usually attends the New York and Boston poultry shows.



# EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

J. H. DREVENSTEDT

—STANDARD EDITOR—

A new variety of the Leghorn family will be exhibited for the first time at the Crystal Palace Show, England, in November. It originated in Yorkshire and has been carefully bred to the type required by the originator, according to "Quill" in the *Feathered World*, who further remarks that it is a Golden Spangled Leghorn, color and markings resembling the Golden Spangled Hamburg, comb single, legs a rich yellow, general type that of a true Leghorn. "Mr. Quill" is of the opinion that a Golden Penciled Leghorn would have been even nicer, which opinion will be shared by many others who admire the fowl beautiful. A Golden Penciled Leghorn, bred to the American type of Leghorn and sporting the brilliant color and beautiful markings of the Golden Penciled Hamburg would be a dangerous competitor for the blue ribbon in a beauty class for poultry. American manufacturers of new varieties of poultry will find abundant opportunities to display their skill in perfecting such a variety.

Another new variety introduced in England is the Blue Minorca, but with the handsome Blue Andalusian holding the fort, we can see no future for the new comer, as in color and type it is almost identical with the Andalusian.

In producing new varieties, breed characteristics should be closely observed, especially in comb. It hardly seems correct to have both single and rose combed varieties of one breed. One or the other is bound to go to the wall in the long run. The Plymouth Rock is a single combed breed, and every attempt to introduce either a pea combed or rose combed variety, has met with disaster. The Wyandotte

is the rose combed family of the American tribes of poultry and no sensible breeder ever thought of introducing a single combed or pea combed variety of the Wyandotte. The new race of American fowl, the Rhode Island Reds, may be an exception to this rule, but there are many good fanciers who believe the Rose Combed Rhode Island Red would have been better off among the Wyandottes than in its present class, especially now that a Red Wyandotte is in sight. The difference in type between the latter and the Rose Combed Rhode Island Red is in most instances hardly noticeable.

The Rose Combed Brown and White Leghorns would have prospered and become more popular under a separate and distinct breed name, and so with the Rose Combed Orpingtons which are playing second fiddle to the single combed varieties. That observing and intelligent authority on Orpingtons, E. Campbell, in his book "The Orpington and its Varieties," comments on Rose Combed Orpingtons as follows:

"A multiplication of varieties may be all right from an originator's point of view, but they need something more. \* \* \* Popular fancy has fixed on the single combs as the badge of the Orpington tribe, and even though breeders would have been probably as ready to adopt the rose comb had it arrived first, or with better specimens. The reverse being the case, it is only reasonable to suggest that rose combs should be conceded as the Wyandottes birthright, just as the yellow leg is the chief distinguishing mark between the Buff Rock and Buff Orpington."

The soundness of this logic is obvious. Some day at some time and some place, when an International Standard is launched on the poultry sea, a more strict and more correct classification of breeds and their varieties will be in order.

Two new varieties of the Plymouth Rock family were admitted to the Standard at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association held at St. Louis, Mo., August 15 to 18, namely Partridge Plymouth Rocks and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Both are valuable additions to one of the most popular breeds in America and to the list of Standard-bred varieties of poultry. Not only are the Columbians and Partridge Rocks handsome in color and markings, for they can justly claim superior merit as layers and table fowls.

August D. Arnold has caught the

White Orpington fever and expects to breed the booming Whites in the future, in addition to his fine yards of Columbian Wyandottes. When such a sterling and plucky fancier as Mr. Arnold takes up a breed or variety, it means that he will have only the best obtainable regardless of the cost, so we may safely expect a fine string of White Orpingtons exhibited by Aug. D. Arnold at future big shows.

We often regret that this enterprising fancier gave up breeding Buff Leghorns, a variety he was chiefly instrumental in bringing before the American fancy. To his gameness and perseverance in the face of serious obstacles that confronted him as well as other early breeders of Buff Leghorns in the 'nineties, the Buff Leghorns of America owe their advancement. The best specimens procurable in England, regardless of price, found their way to the yards of the plucky Pennsylvania breeder, and our old friend August was not backward in passing the good birds around to other breeders. Nothing was too good for his patrons, a fact that the latter appreciated and gladly acknowledged. Today the Buff Leghorn is booming all over the country, thanks to the efforts of a very intelligent class of breeders, who followed the Arnold lead and bred from the best specimens

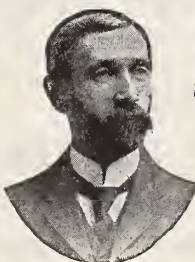
## R.I. Reds, Rose and Single

Established 1885

HARRIS RECORD LAYING STRAIN

Have won at New York, Chicago and Boston.  
Stock for Breeding Purposes at Low Prices  
Also Show-room Birds and Eggs for Hatching

W. S. HARRIS, Tel. 19-4, Elm Poultry Farm  
MANSFIELD, MASS.



ROBERT H. ESSEX

## WINNERS AND LAYERS ARE MADE THIS MONTH

More winners are assured, better layers are raised by careful attention in October and November. Neglect now means trouble and loss later. Prevent Chicken Pox, Colds, Roup and Canker, Scaly Leg by using the superior Model Cures and Preventives. Use Model Disinfectants and Lice Spray freely. Provide the best kind of Hoppers and Founts. Get ready for Winter. Send for our catalog

## Model Poultry Supplies are Superior

Incubators	Colony Coops	Roup Cure	Leg Bands
Brooders	Water Founts	Quic Molt	Spray Pumps
Thermometers	Food Hoppers	Lice Killers	Egg Maker
Egg Testers	Charcoal	Quick Salts	Lamps

Investigate Model Incubators and Brooders for next season. Write for free catalogue. It describes complete line of Model goods. We want Poultry Keeper Agents. Write for terms.

## MODEL INCUBATOR CO.

(Robert H. Essex, President)

TERRACE and HENRY STS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Carr's White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks  
COCKERELS and PULLETS, orders booked for  
fall delivery. BARGAINS in breeding stock.  
WM. H. CARR, Box W, ROUND LAKE, N. Y.

## FOR SALE!

## Modern Eastern New York POULTRY PLANT

Buildings almost new. Down-to-date,  
open-air equipment.

1000 LAYERS

Owner is moving to a larger farm. Address,  
for price and particulars,

BARGAIN, care of Editorial Dept.,

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD,

158 Pearl Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Wood's White Wyandottes

"USEFUL AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL"

Circular.

Established 1892.

Results are what you want. Results prove Superiority. Results in the show room. Results in increased egg production. Results in increased prices for superior quality for market poultry. Results from my White Wyandottes are appreciated by customers everywhere—North, South, East and West. Trap-nested. Hardy and vigorous. Farm raised. Foreign orders given careful attention.

F. H. WOOD, Station D, CORTLAND, N. Y.



## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

STOCK AND EGGS IN SEASON  
THE ELLIOTT POULTRY FARM  
R. D. No. 7, MANSFIELD, OHIO

### :: Silver and Columbian Wyandottes ::

We are now offering this year's breeders at bargain prices. If you wish something good, write

J. F. VanAlstyne, Niverville, N.Y.

### "Snowy" White Wyandottes

Bred for vigor, eggs and beauty. Some choice birds for sale at reasonable prices.

H. M. LOVELL, ELMIRA, N. Y.

LOCKYEAR'S  
RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY  
Breeding stock cheap to make room for young stock. Write for prices.

G. G. LOCKYEAR, Lock Box, C, CHRISNEY, IND.

#### BREEDERS AT HALF VALUE

Buff Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons

V. CRABTREE, TIFFIN, OHIO

### WHITE ORPINGTONS

Eggs at half-price, \$2.50 per 15, until Sept. 1st.  
A fine bunch of young Cockerels, \$5.00 each.

WM. THURMAN, McMinnville, Tenn.

1893 ALWAYS REMEMBER 1910

### Silver King Silver Wyandottes

R. G. WILLIAMS, Box W, BARRE, MASS.



### POULTRY CUTS

Our new catalog now ready; latest and best designs; all varieties; send for it today. Also poultry postcards; samples free.

CHAS. L. STILES, Columbus, O.

Frasier's Buff Rocks, Boston Show, 1910—  
1st and 3rd Cockerels; 6th Pullet and \$100 Champion Challenge  
Cup for Best Male. Egg Prices Reduced. For the balance of  
the season will sell my regular \$5.00 eggs for \$3 per sitting.  
Send for free mating list.  
F. S. FRASIER, 46 Waldo St., BROCKTON, MASS.

### SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

"The Breed that Lays is the Breed that Pays." Trap nests used  
in selecting breeders to improve laying and exhibition qual-  
ities. Eggs half price for the balance of the season. Booking  
orders for exhibition stock for fall delivery.

E. S. CHANDLER, R. D. No. 2, RICHVILLE, N.Y.

### BARRED ROCKS

I have a large number of early hatched chicks, and can  
furnish winners for the early shows and fairs. Fine breeders  
at low prices. All bred from my winners.  
H. B. HICKSON, Box 4, LYNCHBURG, VA

## CARTER'S EXCELSIOR STRAIN BARRED ROCKS

Lead in the combination of show room  
qualities and practical results. My breed-  
ers will score from 91 to 93½.

Eggs, 1 sitting \$4.00; 2 sittings \$7.00;  
3 sittings \$9.00.

Breeders for sale at reduced prices.  
Write for particulars.

T. J. CARTER, Box W, Jonesdale, Wis.

only. The uniform excellence of Buff  
Leghorns at our great shows in recent  
years, and their great value as layers  
on the commercial egg farms must  
prove a great satisfaction to the old  
pioneer fancier, even if he has for-  
saken, but not forgotten his old time  
favorites.

Mr. Davis in *Poultry*, England,  
makes the following interesting com-  
ments on English Wyandottes:

"Wyandottes, of which there are  
whites, blacks, silver and golden laced,  
Columbians, partridge, silver penciled,  
buff and blue laced, pyles and blues,  
are very great favorites and good spec-  
imens command a ready sale. The  
white, which is placed first owing to  
its great laying qualities, is without  
doubt one of the most popular varie-  
ties of the day, both for exhibition  
and utility purposes. One has only to  
visit the classical shows and notice  
the splendid entries in the white Wy-  
andotte classes to be convinced that it  
still maintains its place in public fa-  
vor, and is likely to do so for many  
years yet, if the craze for size does  
not predominate over type. At several  
shows last year the judges appeared  
to neglect type for size, placing birds  
well up in the prize list which would  
have made good Orpingtons, and if  
this continues the breed is sure to lose  
ground."

Evidently the English adjudicators  
are getting the U shaped Orpington  
type craze and measuring the Wy-  
andottes by it. A similar craze has taken  
possession of some breeders and  
judges of Wyandottes in this country,  
to judge by the loose feathered, fluffy  
bodies, abbreviated shanks and ab-  
sence of hock lines in White Wy-  
andotte show specimens. Take a hen of  
this type, with leg color faded by age  
and nearly white, and we will have a  
very good Rose Combed White Or-  
pington female. The warning sounded  
by Mr. Davis can well be heeded by  
American breeders and judges of  
White Wyandottes, as the departure  
from the ideal Wyandotte type will  
eventually destroy the chief asset of  
the breed, namely, the characteristic  
gracefulness of its curved lines in  
every section.

The Baltimore Show, now recogniz-  
ed as a model winter poultry and pi-  
geon exhibition in artistic arrangement  
of exhibits and practical businesslike  
management, promises to be greater  
and better than ever next season. Sec-  
retary G. O. Brown announces same  
dates as last year, namely, January 3  
to 7, the week following the Madison  
Square Garden Show. The judges en-  
gaged to place the awards are D. A.  
Nichols, H. P. Schwab, W. C. Denny,  
W. Theo. Wittman, Robert Seaman,  
Richard Oke and J. H. Drevenstedt.  
The National Bantam Association will  
also hold its annual club show at Bal-  
timore, which may add another spe-  
cialty judge to the above list.



## 1910 Catalogue Free

Illustrates and gives prices; 45 varieties  
land and water fowls and eggs. Send  
your address on postal card to

S. A. HUMMEL

Box 80, FREEPORT, ILL.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

### Eggs for Sale from Trap Nest Stock

\$2 for 15. 45 for \$5.

A Few Choice Yearling Hens for Sale \$1.50 Ea.

Edith M. Handy, Winchester, N. H.

12c DAY-OLD CHICKS 12c

All First-Class Standard-Bred

### SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Baby Chicks a Specialty. Price 12 cents each straight

I guarantee safe delivery of a good strong  
chick for each twelve cents.

G. E. KYLE, R. F. D. No. 1, Box W, Rocky River, Ohio

### PRINTING FOR POULTRYMEN

We print anything from a card to a catalogue  
at prices that will interest you. Finest line  
of Standard cuts in the country used free.  
"The Fanciers' Advertising Guide," a book  
worth its weight in gold to any advertiser,  
given as a premium with orders, 48-page  
Cut Book and big assortment of samples of  
our work FREE. Write to-day.

Riverside Press, Box M, Brisben, N. Y.

## Silver Laced Wyandottes

At the Great Madison Square  
Garden Show, 1910

### The Oak-Lawn Strain of Silvers

As usual won more prizes  
than any other two exhibitors.

THIS being our third consecutive  
year winning the major portion  
of prizes and specials, goes to show  
that as we claim we breed America's  
best Silvers. Our winnings at the late  
Madison Square Garden Show,  
January 1910, were second, fourth  
and fifth Cock. First, second and  
fourth Hen. Second, fourth and  
fifth Cockerel, and third, fourth and  
fifth Pullet.

Special for Best Hen and Pullet

Offered by S. W. C. of America

Our open display pen was the center  
of attraction pronounced by the best  
judges to be the finest ever shown.  
Our matings this year are the strong-  
est we have ever had, and from same  
we expect great results. Mating list  
now ready for mailing. Egg orders  
now being booked at \$5.00 per 15

## OAK-LAWN FARM

NYACK, N. Y.

# GOWELL

## Barred Plymouth Rock Breeders

Now for sale at bargain prices. Send for Folder and  
get your birds before they are all gone.

GOWELL POULTRY CO., Go-Well Farm, ORONO, MAINE



Selling eggs by weight does not meet with favor among New York produce merchants, and the latter are fighting the new ordinance by all ways and means possible. The New York *Sun* of August 16th, contained the following interesting account of the present situation:

"Commissioner Driscoll of the bureau of weights and measures gave a hearing yesterday on the proposition to sell eggs by weight. To the produce merchants who attended the hearing he said that the law required such selling and that it was his intention to enforce the law. About forty wholesale dealers were on hand to protest, among them being a committee of members of the Mercantile Exchange. The committee presented a memorial in writing, which was first read. It was set forth that over 4,000,000 cases of thirty dozen eggs each were received in the city each year, and also the statement that in winter smaller eggs from the South are much more apt to be of the freshest than larger eggs from the North and West. It was declared furthermore that the weighing out of eggs would be impracticable and 'enormously expensive' so far as receivers of eggs from the field were concerned and that the cost would have to be borne by the consumer.

"Mr. Driscoll repeated that the law would have to be enforced, but suggested that perhaps the case was one which it would be advisable to have the courts pass upon."

Southern poultry raisers will hardly relish the idea of their hens producing smaller eggs than the biddies on western farms, neither will the poultry raisers of the West and North concede the eggs laid by their hens to be less fresh than those shipped by southern producers. The commission dealers had to make some excuse, so conveniently, without any great danger of being called down by distant shippers, framed up the very hollow statement which saddles the blame for not being able to sell eggs by weight profitably, on the southern and western producers.

Some of these protesting dealers have no hesitation whatever of sorting western and southern eggs, selecting nice sized white ones and placing them in one-dozen cartons to sell as fancy Leghorn eggs at a good big profit. The South produces quantities of fresh eggs of marketable size, but producers have been lax in their methods of sorting and shipping eggs, reducing their cash returns and at the same time playing into the hands of the dealers at home and abroad. The thousands of Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns now bred in the South are not likely to lay smaller eggs below the Mason and Dixon line, than they do above it. If Southern poultry raisers would co-operate and resolve to send only the choicest brands of

eggs to the northern markets, they would soon become independent of the unscrupulous commission dealers and find a ready market at good prices with the reliable and reputable produce firms that handle only first class products.

The South has it on the West, North and East in the matter of producing eggs during the winter months, but the raisers have not made the most of their opportunities in this direction. Eggs of the strictly fresh brand are always in great demand at prices above the regular market quotations, and once a trade is established in the big city markets, there is no limit to the demand for choice hen fruit. It is true that this market is very exacting in demanding clean fresh eggs weighing two ounces each, but it pays poultry raisers to be exacting also. We know of no greater or more profitable field for the production of choice winter eggs than the Middle South. It is up to the poultry raisers of the South to make "Southern Fresh Laid Eggs" a trademark that will be a guarantee of the highest quality.

Fruit growers in the South have made "Georgia Peaches" famous and profitable by adopting modern methods of culture and marketing, so why not do the same with Georgia, Tenne-

see, Kentucky, Carolina, Virginia, or Alabama eggs?

When the dusty miller, D. Lincoln Orr, went gunning after Columbian Wyandotte Club officials, alleged to be derelict in their duties, and at the same time began organizing his new Orreide Columbian Wyandotte Club for the purpose of showing the poultry fancy of America what a real "live one" could do in booming Columbian Wyandottes, he also started a first class controversy, just warm enough to keep up the interest in Columbians during the dog days. Whether the two clubs, the old and the Orreide one, amalgamate at Chicago, or lead separate existences in the future, the ambition of "Link" Orr will have been realized, namely, to boom the Columbian Wyandottes by keeping them before the readers of the poultry journals, thanks to a well planned club row in which the chief participant was the instigator, D. Lincoln Orr of Orrs Mills, N. Y.

While most fanciers do not believe in rival clubs dividing the spoils of victory and creating dissension among breeders of Columbian Wyandottes, they fully recognize and appreciate the clever work done by Mr. Orr in keeping the Columbians in the lime light. While "Link" Orr never was,

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS** Our strain bred for Standard and utility requirements. All stock raised on free range. None better. EGGS that will hatch birds that will prove profitable, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100.

**SANDS & BEILMAN POULTRY FARM,**

Box 136,

HAWLEY, PA.

## TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS —EGGS FOR HATCHING—

The kind that make those famous South Shore Soft Roasters. Tolman Open-Front Fresh-Air Houses lead them all. Plan of Small Colony House No. 1, or Large Practical House No. 2, 50 cents each. My feeding formulas bring success wherever used. Price 50 cents.

Joseph Tolman,

R. F. D. Box G,

Rockland, Mass.

## "SENSATION" IN ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS!!

**Red Feather Farm Announces** the purchase from I. W. Bean, of South Braintree, Mass., of the Famous Cockerel "Sensation," together with his entire stock and good will. "Sensation" is the great \$1,000.00 cockerel that set the entire Red fraternity at New York and Boston "by the ears" last winter, and the acquisition of this bird with his long line of ancestors, his brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, will make Red Feather Farm, with its splendid list of winners at New York, Boston and Providence, and which stock already contained much of the same blood,

### Pre-eminent in R. C. Rhode Island Red-Dom

While our Large Stock of Single Combs is second only to the Rose. Two-year-old Hens, Yearling Cocks and Cockerels now ready : : :

**RED FEATHER FARM, Box 22, TIVERTON 4 CORNERS, R. I.**  
F. W. C. ALMY, Proprietor

**NOTE:**—I take this opportunity to announce my retirement from the fancy (though I shall assist Mr. ALMY in carrying out my ideas in mating), and would heartily recommend him—whom I have long known as an exponent of the "square deal"—to my customers and friends, with the assurance of the same conscientious treatment I have always extended.  
Yours cordially, I. W. BEAN.

## POLEY'S WORLDS BEST BUFF ROCKS

A large number of Breeders for sale at prices that will surprise you. Will also have show birds fit to win in any company, ready for the fairs and early shows. Place your orders early and have birds put in the very best of condition. I will not show at any of the fairs or early Fall shows this season.

JOHN W. POLEY,

Box W,

ROYERSFORD, PA.



and is not averse to being in the public eye as an official of some organization, or posing as a reformer, progressive and insurgent in local clubs and national associations, he cannot be accused of advancing his personal interests through the free advertising his published reformatory measures receive, for he is not in the fancy for revenue, but for the pleasure it affords him. He likes to win blue ribbons at Madison Square Garden, but does not care a tinker's darn if he ever sells a bird or not. Raising prize chickens is as much a hobby and recreation as raising an unfrozen disturbance with his fellow club or association members is a delight with him. The best evidence of his true character is seen in his latest proposition to Columbian Wyandotte breeders, namely:

"I would like very much to get up a big purse for the Boston and Madison Square Garden Shows.

"I will be one to donate 25 to 50 dollars if I can get about 10 or more breeders to go in with me, money to be divided equally between the two shows. In order to compete the exhibitor must have raised all the birds he exhibits, and furthermore the birds shown must have been hatched from eggs laid by birds owned by the exhibitor. By getting a good big stake it will not only advertise the breed, it will also show that the Columbian Wyandottes have some live ones behind them. Contest open to all. If any one is interested, would be glad to hear from them so a committee can be appointed and a regular rule printed in the coming premium lists of shows above mentioned.—D. Lincoln Orr."

Thoroughbred fanciers of Columbian Wyandottes will be pleased with Mr. Orr's proposition, for aside from his liberal cash contribution toward a sweepstake pool, it requires all the specimens to be bred by the exhibitors, thereby creating a greater interest in the breeders of exhibition Columbian Wyandottes. It puts a premium on the skill instead of the pocket-book of the exhibitor.

Another result of this mid-summer Columbian Wyandotte Club controversy is the awakening of breeders of the

Keystone state, who have contributed a list of valuable specials, exceeding several hundred dollars, competed for at the great Allentown Fair Poultry Show last month. We look forward to great classes of Columbian Wyandottes at the New York, Boston and Chicago shows this season, thanks to "stirring the animals up" by the well stuffed club of the dusty miller at Orr's Mills, N. Y.

That Columbian Wyandottes deserve their present popularity, no fair minded fancier will deny. The light Brahma color markings and Wyandotte type form a strong combination of beauty in color and shape. Furthermore, the utilitarian value of Columbian Wyandottes as first-class egg and table fowl are such as to commend them to all who desire a good all around variety of poultry. But without the push and energy behind them exhibited by breeders of Columbians, they would have remained in the "also ran" class, to be eventually forgotten. No breed or variety, no matter what its intrinsic merit as a utility fowl, or its beauty of plumage may be, will ever rise to the top wave of popularity without the necessary and persistent advertising of its merits in the poultry press.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks and White Laced Red Cornish will be illustrated in the new Standard. As both varieties are exceedingly handsome, with well defined color markings, they should provide fine opportunities for the artists to exercise their skill in making the new illustrations very attractive. It is gratifying to all members of the American Poultry Association who believe in progressive measures, that the temper of the annual meeting held at St. Louis in August was in keeping with the latter. Instead of listening to the silly charges of graft and exorbitant charges of artists, made by "insurgent" poultry editors, the members present, like "Grandpa" Kimmey at the Chicago Revision Committee meeting in 1909, voted for progress. Fred L. Kimmey's deciding vote at

Barred Rocks. White Wyandottes. **FREE**  
**Black Point Poultry Yards** MATING LIST  
 Black & White Minorcas, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese  
 New York Chicago & Toronto Winners **ZENDA, WIS.**

## MYERS LANGSHAN HOME

300--High Scoring Langshans--300  
**FOR SALE**

Eggs in Season, \$3.00 per 15

Address, **BEN S. MYERS**

**CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA**

**ALG**

### Ermine Orpingtons

Light Brahma color and distinctive Orpington type make up the most promising new variety of poultry introduced in years. Write for literature and 1910 mating list.

**ANGIER L. GOODWIN**

Box 276,

Melrose Highlands, Mass.

### Why Not Win at Your Own Show



**HARTMAN** furnishes winners at modest prices. Hartman's catalogue fully illustrated, gives prices of 60 varieties of the most popular and useful Land and Water fowls. Latest ideas on Poultry Houses, Diseases and how to prevent them, also simple cures. Catalogue free to anyone sending five cents postage.

**Geo. F. Hartman, Box 92, Freeport, Ill.**

## Rhode Island Reds Yield Big Profits

**MANY** a farmer has made a big dent in his mortgage by the help of Rhode Island Reds.

Walter Sherman's new book tells you all about these wonderful fowls—how easy they are to take care of, how fine they are for table use, what prolific layers they are—even tells you how to take care of them when sick. Every poultry man should have it.

The pictures in the book are true to life—each from a photograph made at Mr. Sherman's place. Two of them by the new French color photography, show the birds in their natural plumage—so real that you almost expect them to move.

### HOW TO GET THIS VALUABLE BOOK FREE

Send me 20 cents—to help pay the cost of the book. Fifty cents would be a low price for it. With each book is given a rebate coupon worth 20 cents on your first order for two sittings of eggs. Send for the book today

**Walter Sherman, Chickwold, Newport, R. I.**



## REGAL'S AGAIN SUPREME

At the New York State Fair, Syracuse, September 12-17, 1910

## Martin's Regal White Wyandottes

again sweep all before them. In a class of 240 birds, the largest class in the show, they won under Judge Drevenstedt:

Cocks . . . . .	First, Second and Fourth
Hens . . . . .	First Third and Fourth
Cockerels . . . . .	First, Third and Fourth
Pullets . . . . .	First, Second, Third and Fifth
Pens (old) . . . . .	First, Third, Fourth and Fifth
Pens (young) . . . . .	Second and Fifth
State Fair Commission Special \$25 for Best Display	

This was one of the best classes of White Wyandottes ever shown in the east, and never did the Regals more clearly show their superiority. My exhibit of 60 snow-white birds all showing that splendid Regal type were the sensation of the show. My five years' record at this Fair is 26 Blue Ribbons out of a possible 30. This will be my only exhibit during the season, and my customers will have an opportunity of obtaining some of my choicest specimens for the fall and winter shows.

Send for catalogue and price list.

**JOHN S. MARTIN, Box W, PORT DOVER, CAN.**

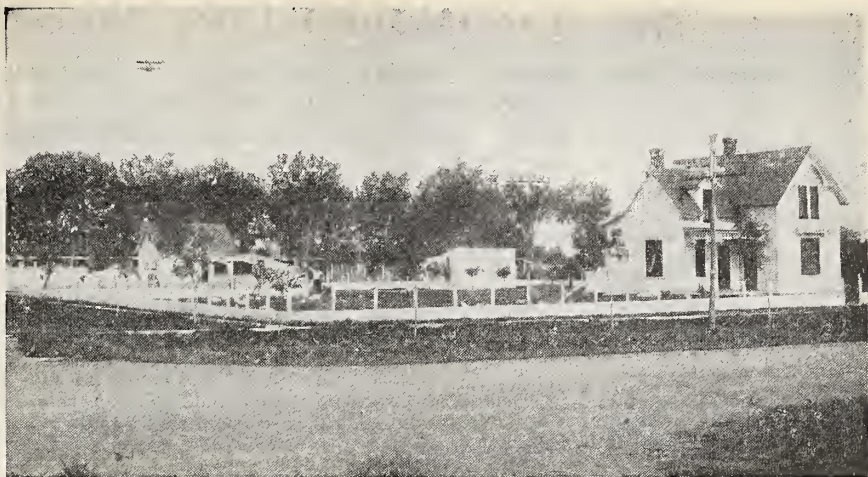


that memorable meeting started the ball rolling, and a new, greater and more beautiful American Standard of Perfection became assured. The Niagara Falls meeting of 1909 clinched the half-tone illustrations, and the St. Louis meeting not only sustained this action, but went farther and ordered four more illustrations to be added to the Standard of 1910.

The unwarranted attacks on the artists, the Standard Revision Committee and Grant M. Curtis have met the fate they deserved. They have fallen as flat as the proverbial pancake. Inspired by personal motives on the one hand, and unpardonable ignorance on the other, the charges made had no substantial basis in facts, consequently our friends the enemy "blew up" when called to time. As Editor Donovan of the *Canadian Poultry Review* is wont to remark: "Play the game", in other words, be fair and honest in whatever you do, say or write. Bush league methods are no longer tolerated in the major leagues fostering America's national game, neither will similar methods be tolerated by the American Poultry Association.

The Redcap still occupies a place in the American Standard of Perfection among the breeds classified as English, but it is rarely seen at our shows today and to most of the present generation of poultry fanciers the Redcap is unknown. That it has made no progress in the land of its birth is manifest by the following editorial comment of Mrs. Comyns-Lewer in a recent issue of the *Feathered World*, England:

"Several times in the past few months I have been requested by fanciers, in search of a useful fowl, for information relative to the Redcap. \* \* \* At the Dairy Show in 1891 Redcaps had thirty-three entries, the following year they dropped to seven; the two classes were as a consequence cancelled, and have not since, I think, been revived. Cannot breeders of the variety take steps even now to remedy this? The breed has never caught on with the Fancy, but has always enjoyed a considerable amount of local support in the Midlands and Derbyshire, to the hills of which latter country it is admirably suited. Writing from a strict utility point of view, a good many years ago, the late Mr. Comyns spoke of the breed as having the advantage of not being much regarded as a fancy fowl, and the remark undoubtedly holds good still. In the United States the Redcap at one time, I believe, was held in considerable favor on account of its laying qualities, but I have not of late seen many references to the breed in the American Fancy press. Probably, as here, it has been elbowed on one side by the claims of newer and more



C. M. Reynolds' Poultry Plant, Fullerton, Nebraska.

showy, but not necessarily more worthy, applicants for popular favor."

The above is probably the correct view of the situation respecting the popularity, or rather lack of it, of the Redcap. If the promoters of the 200 egg hen of today had started in 1890 with the Redcap, they might have built up a race of layers that would average 200 eggs per capita a year, and fine large white shelled eggs at that. Redcaps did prove wonderful layers when first brought to this country, hens laying 220 eggs a year not being uncommon. But, as the late Mr. Comyns remarked: "They had the advantage of not being much regarded as a fancy fowl", and this no doubt killed their chances of becoming popular, for no variety of poultry can command a permanent place among the leaders in popularity without the substantial support of fanciers, men who advertise and exhibit year after year.

The illustration above shows one of the best equipped and well kept poultry farms in Nebraska. The owner, C. M. Reynolds, breeds White Plymouth Rocks exclusively, devoting his whole time and attention to this one breed. His absolute guarantee is behind everything he ships, realizing that a customer's satisfaction is his success. The following letter from U. R. Fishel to Mr. Reynolds shows the quality he is breeding from:

C. M. Reynolds, Fullerton, Nebraska:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th, at hand and carefully noted as also enclosure of \$200 for one hundred select eggs and a \$100 breeding pen, of \$50 cock and six very high class females. I thank you very much for this order.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) U. R. Fishel.

See Mr. Reynolds ad. on another page for prices and further information.

\* \* \* Fresh air all day and all night is essential to health. \* \* \*

## NO SPECIAL SALE LIST

this season but I have some splendid bargains to offer you in the way of SELECTED BREEDERS, EXHIBITION BIRDS or UTILITY FLOCKS. Write me your wants, please, and I will name you SPECIAL PRICES.



U. R. FISHEL'S

## White Plymouth Rocks

are better than ever. There is no breed to compare with them as egg producers while as Prize Winners they are in a class by themselves. They are conceded everywhere to be "THE BEST IN THE WORLD." Send 2 DIMES for 56-page Catalogue worth dollars to anyone starting in the Poultry Business.

U. R. FISHEL, BOX B, HOPE, IND.  
EGGS HALF PRICE NOW. \$4 per 15; \$7 per 30; \$12 per 60.

## ANNUAL SALE WHITE ROCKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

We offer our one and two year old hens for sale at prices from 80 cents upwards. The bulk of this stock must be sold at once to make room for young birds. Order now and save money. Fine Cockerels reared on free range, early hatched. Prices reasonable. Write for information  
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, F. M. Babcock, Proprietor, Box W, FREDONIA, NEW YORK

## ORPINGTONS BUFF, BLACK AND PEARL WHITE

1,500 Growing. Engage your show birds now. Thirty page catalog for a dime.

C. S. BYERS,

HAZELRIGG, INDIANA



# THE STANDARD POULTRY INDUSTRY FOR 1910

REPORTS FROM BREEDERS INDICATE THAT SALES OF STOCK AND EGGS WERE GREATER THAN ANY PREVIOUS SEASON. PRICES ABOVE THE AVERAGE. HATCHES RANGE FROM POOR TO EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD. BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR ANOTHER PROSPEROUS SEASON. PART III.

## THE BEST SEASON IN THREE YEARS

Holden, Mass., June 14, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

The 1910 business in Standard-bred stock and eggs for hatching has been better than in three years. The demand for stock was more than I could fill without making numbers in my breeding pens too few. Eggs have sold at higher prices than heretofore. Have hatched more chicks than last year and will be well fitted for fall and winter sales. Everything points to a "booming" demand for quality birds and eggs for hatching during the next twelve months. A *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD'S* advertising brought me several old customers and some new ones as well and sales have been large and profitable.

Buff Wyandottes. Dr. N. W. Sanborn.

## DAY-OLD CHICK TRADE UNUSUALLY GOOD

Cortland, N. Y., July 18, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

The trade in eggs for hatching and day-old chicks was the largest we have had for several years. Hatches have been good both at home and for our customers. The day-old chick trade has been unusually good and orders have come from a wider range of territory. Chicks as a rule, reached their destination in good condition. Our young stock is doing fine and we have some very promising youngsters coming on for the fall trade. *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* has brought us some good orders.

Christy Poultry Farm.  
Single Comb White Leghorns.  
Columbian and White Wyandottes.

## UNABLE TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND

Wheeling, W. Va., June 25, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

Sales for both stock and eggs have been satisfactory, the egg trade being 50 per cent in excess of last year. Early hatches in February were not as good as usual, the later ones were excellent. To me the prospects for the coming season are very good and I anticipate there will be a greater demand than ever before for almost all thoroughbred varieties. My investment in *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* has proved profitable and satisfactory.

H. H. Marsh.  
Single Comb Buff Orpingtons.

## GOOD DEMAND FOR STOCK AND EGGS

Easton, Pa., June 21, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

I have had a very good season. The demand for stock and especially eggs has been very good. Hatches for myself and my customers have been exceptional. I look for a good business the coming season. Am well satisfied with my results in *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD*.

Wm. H. Heil.  
Single Comb Buff Leghorns.

## BIG DEMAND FOR BUFF ROCKS

Girard, Pa., June 15, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

The demand for both stock and eggs has been better than previous years and sales have been greater. I look for a big demand for Buff Rocks and am prepared to take care of it with the best lot of youngsters I have ever raised. My investment in *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* has been satisfactory and I expect to take more space next year.

E. H. Lichtenwalter.  
Buff Plymouth Rocks.

## TRADE FAR BEYOND EXPECTATIONS

New Castle, Pa., June 14, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

The trade the past season has been far beyond my expectations in the sale of both stock and eggs. Eggs hatched

exceedingly well both at home and for customers. I have the largest number of promising youngsters I ever raised and the uniformity of type and color is very satisfactory. Next year promises to be the banner year of the poultry business. My advertising in *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* has been a profitable investment and has contributed its full share toward our success.

N. W. Michael.

Partridge Wyandottes.

## BEST TRADE IN SEVERAL YEARS

Baltimore, Md., June 13, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

The trade this past season both for stock and eggs has been excellent. The hatching season has been especially satisfactory as I have not had a single complaint. Indications point to a better demand for stock than previous years. My advertising in *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* has brought me very satisfactory returns.

Chas. A. Matsinger.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks.

## DEMAND GREATER THAN THE SUPPLY

Kenosha, Wis., June 22, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

Trade this season has been very satisfactory, so much so that we invested more money than we had planned, so as to be prepared for a very large business next year which we are sure will come. Hatches this year were only fair early in the season, but improved towards the later part and were good both at home and for customers. We will have 2000 birds for the fall trade, and as for quality, it was never better. Few breeds have the confidence of the poultry public that the White Leghorns enjoy. We have built a large breeding house and intend installing hot water brooding system. We have found *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* very satisfactory as an advertising medium. We are with you to stay.

Huber Bros.

Single Comb White Leghorns.

## PRINTING BUSINESS INDICATES THE POULTRY BUSINESS WILL BOOM

Brisben, N. Y., June 17, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

We have had a very satisfactory business this season. Sales almost doubled those of any previous year. A part of this increase is no doubt due to the fact that our printing pleases our patrons so they not only send repeat orders but send their friends to us, also, but the unusual increase indicates a big boom in the poultry business. Results from advertising in *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* have been very satisfactory. A glance at our inquiry record shows it stands second on our list. You have broken all records in producing a paying advertising medium.

Riverside Press.

## DEMAND FOR HIGHER PRICED STOCK DOUBLED

Lynnfield Centre, Mass., June 13, 1910

Editor, American Poultry World:

Sales the past season have been the largest we have ever had, the call for high-priced exhibition stock being double that of previous years. Fertility, strength and vigor of chicks hatched have been about the average. We expect a big demand from breeders the coming fall and are raising more than the usual number, to meet it. Will increase our incubator capacity next season as we are unable to handle all the orders received for day-old chicks the last six months. We have had very satisfactory returns from our advertising in *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* both in number of sales and call for high-priced stock and eggs.

Chas. F. Thompson & Co.

Rhode Island Reds,  
Barred Plymouth Rocks,  
White Wyandottes.

## TURNED DOWN ORDERS

Lititz, Pa., July 18, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

I have had a very satisfactory year in the way of sales of both stock and eggs for hatching, having turned down some orders on account of inability to fill same. The Columbian and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks certainly are great trade pullers, my experience with them predicts for them a great future. I sold about twice the amount of stock and eggs for hatching this year as last. With one or two exceptions, the hatches of both my customers and myself have been very satisfactory. I am afraid from present indications that my supply for the coming year will fall far below the demand, especially is this true of the Columbian Plymouth Rocks. The *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* has given me the best results of any advertising medium I have tried.

James H. Breitigan.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks,  
Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks.

## STOCK SALES BETTER THAN EVER

Fall River, Mass., June 15, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

I sold more stock than I ever did in previous years, but not so many eggs, still the sale of the latter was very satisfactory. Eggs have hatched very good at home, also those shipped to customers. I have better bred young stock than I have ever had in any one season, and from the breeding there should be some excellent birds among them. I have more stock orders now for fall delivery than I had several months last season, which would indicate a better season than any previous year. *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* has been both satisfactory and profitable.

Frank D. Read.  
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

## BIG DEMAND FOR SILVER WYANDOTTES

Barre, Mass., July 5, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

The demand for stock and eggs was greater than ever before, while sales have been unusually satisfactory. Have a fine lot of young birds for the coming season's business. My advertising in *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* has been quite satisfactory and profitable.

R. G. Williams.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.

## DOUBLE THE BUSINESS

Pittsfield, Me., June 30, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

We have nearly doubled our business this last season. Since August, 1910, we sold practically no eggs except for breeding purposes and the demand for stock cleaned us out of all we had to spare. We have received orders this season for about 30,000 day-old chicks and have at this writing orders for 5000 booked for next spring from people who had chicks from us this year. Hatches have not been quite as good as common, although not very unsatisfactory. Losses in hatching quantity has been more than made up by vitality and good quality of the chicks. Although we expect business the coming season to be much larger than previous years, we are in good shape to take care of it.

We have a large number of birds on range that have come splendidly from the first day and all were hatched before the 10th of April. We also selected early about 700 cockerels to supply our trade and our own breeding pens. These were also hatched before the 10th of April, and have come along without any setbacks and we believe we are going to have the finest lot of utility cockerels ever sold in this country. The one compensating feature of our hatches this spring was that the eggs from our three best special exhibition matings hatched remarkably well. These were from the pens con-



taining the first Boston cock, the second Boston hen, first Boston pen and first Portland hen, so we have an unusually large number of very choice chickens from which to make up our own string this year and to supply customers with show birds of highest quality.

The fact we have so many early birds that will be more than matured by next breeding season is going to put us in excellent condition to supply the trade in hatching eggs and chicks. We shall also have one thousand year old breeders to supplement these pullets. Each year we make every effort to improve on the quality of our stock and all our methods of doing business and we hope to be able to give our customers much better satisfaction than ever before. The fact we sell nothing to market renders it unnecessary for us to force our stock for egg production so that people buying stock from us are not getting stock that has its vitality sapped.

Every bird we raise is raised on unlimited full range, and supplied at all times with the very highest quality of feed and they are kept in sanitary quarters. These are some of the reasons why we know we can satisfy our customers and accounts in a large measure for our success in the past. We are always optimistic about the poultry business. We believe each season will bring a large outlet for our products.

The high cost of living so much talked about is turning operators to the farms who can realize and materialize the profits that are possible in the poultry business. Each year will see poultry handled with more intelligence and this means more staple and satisfactory business to all breeders. We shall not make any changes of importance in our plant this season except we may possibly add incubator equipment. We shall not be surprised if every one of our day-old chicks were spoken for by October 1st, in which case we shall add incubators to take care of the increased business. We are glad to say our advertising relations with the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD were very pleasing and we shall expect to include the WORLD in our appropriation for next season.

Pittsfield Poultry Farm Co.,  
F. W. Briggs, Mgr.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

#### RETURNED \$10,000 TO CUSTOMERS

Kansas City, Mo., June 23, 1910.  
Editor, American Poultry World:

I have surely had a satisfactory season's business. The demand for stock and eggs was three times that of last year. We have been behind with orders all season and have returned more than \$10,000 for eggs and stock that we were unable to ship. Hatches for ourselves have been as good as ever, but with some customers it seems not as good. Perhaps this is due to the enormous number of eggs that we shipped which makes it seem to us that we are getting more complaints than previous years. When I stop to think it over, it is only natural that there should be more complaining, owing to the increased business. In quality, I do not think we ever raised better birds in our lives, but in numbers we have fallen down because we have sold so close on stock and eggs, that we only raised 2700 birds. This is going to leave me in bad shape the coming season. However, my customers have been breeding a good deal and no doubt they will be able to take care of any trade that I cannot handle.

There is no question in my mind, that the coming season will be the biggest the poultry business has ever seen, not barring any panics or hard times, because hard times and panics very seldom, if ever, affect the poultry business. Our investment for advertising in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has proved profitable and satisfactory, and will continue to use as much space as we use in any poultry paper.

Ernest Kellerstrass.

Crystal White Orpingtons.

#### DEMAND FOR DAY-OLD CHICKS NEARLY DOUBLED

Springwater, N. Y., June 14, 1910.  
Editor, American Poultry World:  
Have had a very satisfactory season. Was unable to meet the demand for

**DO YOU WANT WINNERS** If so don't fail to get order booked now of our grand matings, *Light Brahmas, S. C. Black Minorcas*, 5 grand pens of each variety. Our breeding pens contain winners and birds bred from winners, America's Greatest Show, Madison Square. Write your wants. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**BLAUVELT POULTRY YARDS, Klee Bros., Prop's.,** **BLAUVELT, N. Y.**

**Hill's Wolverine Strain White Plymouth Rocks** acknowledge no superiors. They are exhibition birds of the finest quality, and pedigreed, trap-nested layers. They are "money makers" in the show-room or laying pen. Eggs and breeding stock (many of them noted winners) *half price*. Send 4c for illustrated catalogue.

**LYMAN H. HILL,** Station 2, **JACKSON, MICH.**

#### COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS BRED TO LAY

From Philadelphia, Allentown, Nazareth and Lititz, Pa. winners. I can furnish exhibition stock, or eggs for hatching at \$4.00 per 15.

**JAMES H. BREITIGAN,** Box 258, **LITITZ, PA.**

**ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS** Are coming fast! There's a reason! Eggs from three grand pens, including 1910 Boston Winners, and the best pen sent out this year by Lloyd C. Mishler. A few elegant Langshan Cockerels and Pullets for sale at a bargain to close out stock.

**A. M. MOODY,** Box W, **NEWBURYPORT, MASS.**

#### BLUE RIBBON S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

THEY WIN! THEY LAY! THEY PAY!  
EGGS FOR HATCHING FEW BIRDS FOR SALE

**ROBT. P. ADAMS, Prop.,** Hickory Hill Poultry Farm, R. F. D. No. 1, Lynchburg, Va.

#### PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Originator of Wolverine bred to lay strain. Can furnish exhibition or breeding stock that will please you or money refunded

**J. A. HAGEMAN,** Box Am., **CHARLOTTE, MICH.**

#### A. B. C. Strain S. C. Buff Leghorns IS THE COMING BIRD OF 1910-11

My matings this year produced some of the finest Leghorn type, color and head gear of the day. All bred from my winners of New York, Rochester and Williamsport, Pa. Do not forget they are heavy layers. Stock for sale at all times.

**ALBERT B. COX,** 49 Thurston Road, **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

#### RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Again this season my stock has shown its ability to compete and receive their share of the awards at leading shows, winning at Islip, N. Y., Mineola, N. Y., Empire Poultry Show, Richmond Hill, N. Y., and Red Bank, N. J. They are the strong, vigorous kind that repay you for the time and money expended on them. Eggs for hatching at reasonable prices. IMPORTED BLACK HAMBURG. I have 2 pens of the finest that have ever been brought over to this country. The pick of the leading English shows, including 1st Pullet at the Great Dairy Show, 1909.

**F. H. WELLS,** **DEER PARK, L. I., N. Y.**

#### Follow "THE WILLOWBROOK WAY"

and Insure Your Success in

#### HOME PRODUCTION OF POULTRY AND EGGS

Practical Guide for use everywhere. Available on Village or City Lot as well as on Poultry Farm. Simple Efficient, highly recommended. Cheapest because Best. Book with Complete Instructions and Plans for Full Equipment only \$1.00. Order NOW and Insure your supply of Eggs and Poultry for the coming winter.

**The Willowbrook Co.,** Dept. 21, **Jacksonville, N. Y.**



#### HEWES FARM

Prince Ebony Strain of Black Langshans

All firsts on Cock 3 years in succession and 1st Cockerel two years at Chicago. Prince Ebony won 1st at Chicago twice, and two of his sons won 1st and 2nd at the Great Mid-West Show at Chicago, December, '09. Prince Ebony is the sire of more first prize winners at the nation's largest shows than any Langshan Cock alive or dead. Eggs from Prince Ebony's yard \$10 per 15. Five other grand yards including one headed by Prince Ebony 2nd, \$5.00 per 15.

**R. A. Hewes,** **Crete, Ill.**

#### HILLSON'S BAR-LETS

WIN CHAMPION BARRED ROCK RECORD OF

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AT BUFFALO, 1909

Four of a possible five first prizes. 3rd Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st, 2nd Hens, 1st, 4th Pullets, 1st Exhibition Pen. Have plenty of quality for all customers. Will you be one? Grand circular.

**GEO. W. HILLSON,** Box 10, **Amenia, N. Y.**



day-old chicks and eggs, which was nearly doubled. Hatches were very good after April 1st, for my customers and for myself. The prospects are that the coming season will be as good as any year to date. I will enlarge my plant to some extent in regard to colony houses, and brooder house; shall also provide for running water in all pens and yards. My investment in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has proved satisfactory and profitable.

Geo. Higgins.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

#### FAR AHEAD OF ANY PREVIOUS YEAR

Strafford, Pa., June 15, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

I have had the most satisfactory season's business, in the way of sales that I ever had, having sold a total of 5434 eggs for hatching. The demand for eggs has been far ahead of any previous year, but the demand for stock not as great as in other years. Hatches as a rule this year have not been as good as usual, although some customers have reported excellent hatches, and others with practically the same eggs, have been bad. To me, it often looks like the fault of the setting hen. I have 500 young chicks growing, but as I expect to double my plant next year, I shall have to limit my sales of stock. My quality at this age looks extra good. The interest that the public is taking in poultry shows should make the demand for high-class specimens very good, and improve the prospects for business the coming season. I shall add ten more breeding pens. My advertising investment in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has proved profitable.

Henry D. Riley.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

#### DEMAND FOR STOCK AND EGGS 50 PER CENT. BETTER

Butler, Pa., June 17, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

The past season has been better than ever, and the demand for stock and eggs compared with previous years has been 50 per cent. better. Hatches both for myself and customers could not have been better. Will be in a position to handle a large fall and winter trade and give better value for the money, as our chicks are showing better quality, than they did this time last year. The coming season will be the banner year, and from present indications will continue to improve, especially for Standard-bred poultry. Although we make it a point to please our customers and guarantee satisfaction, we feel that the constantly increasing demand is due to the untiring efforts of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD to make our investment with them a most profitable one and hope to increase our space in the near future.

Lutz & Weidman.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

#### SATISFACTORY SEASON'S BUSINESS

Hanover, Pa., June 19, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

Have had a very satisfactory season's business, the demand being better than ever. Prospects the coming season look bright. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is both profitable and satisfactory and is the best of any poultry paper that does not run Pigeon Department. Bair "The Band Man."

#### DEMAND GREATER THAN PREVIOUS YEARS

Warrenton, Mo., June 19, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

Have had a satisfactory season's business in the way of sales, the demand for stock and eggs being greater than in previous years. Hatches for myself and for customers were about as usual. Will have about the same number of birds for sale the coming season as usual, possibly more. Quality shows a decided improvement. From all indications, there will be a large increase in business the coming season. Advertising experience with AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has proved profitable and satisfactory.

C. L. Delventhal.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.

#### VERY SATISFACTORY BUSINESS

Dighton, Mass., June 21, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

We have had a very satisfactory business in the way of sales and the demand for stock and eggs has been more than double that of any previous year. Hatches both for customers and ourselves have been better than ever. Prospects for the coming season, in my opinion, are very prosperous. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has done good work for me in the past season.

White Wyandottes. J. W. Andrews.

#### GOOD HATCHES THIS SEASON

Ellwood City, Pa., June 17, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

I have had a very satisfactory season's business in the way of stock and eggs. The demand for each has been a great deal better than other years. I have been unable to meet the demands. My eggs hatched good both at home and for my customers and I have quality and numbers enough to take care of the coming season's business. My stock is very promising and prospects for the coming season are

## ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

Winners New York, Chicago, St. Louis and twenty other big shows. Guarantee on all breeding stock and EGGS FOR HATCHING. Catalogue mailed FREE.

G. A. CLARK,

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

## BRIARCREST WHITE WYANDOTTES

Again the leading winners at Grand Rapids, Mich., January 1910. Tucker and Wise, Judges. We won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Cock; 3rd Hen; 1st Pullet; 2nd, 3rd Pen, and 7 specials, including Silver Cup on Display. On Buff Orpingtons won 2nd Cockerel, 3rd Cock. Eggs for Hatching \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. White Holland Turkey Eggs, \$3 per 12.

BRIARCREST FARMS, Box 108, MCCORDS, MICH.

## HAYNER'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

At the Great International Show, Buffalo, 1910, Make an unprecedented record at the Annual Show of the American Barred Plymouth Rock Club in competition with "The Cream" of the greatest yards in the United States and Canada. Five Regular and Special Prizes on 3 entries. My pullet *Queen Columbia* Won 1st Prize and Specials for shape and color and Special for *Championship Female*. She was pronounced by leading Barred Rock breeders and critics to be the best Barred Rock female of the season. Eggs from special matings \$5.00 per sitting; from prize pen \$3.00 per sitting. I am always in a position to supply high-class exhibition and breeding stock. Describe your wants and how much you can invest and I will tell you what I can do for you.

JONAS HAYNER,

LIVINGSTON, N. Y.

## "THE POULTRY BUSINESS IN A NUTSHELL"

Describes Our New Book Entitled

## Ten Chapters on Poultry

Each a Complete Book in Itself, Covering Fully the Following Subjects:

- I.—How to do Your Own Scoring. Schadt's Simplified Score Card.
- II.—How Poultry Profits can Yield \$1,000.00 on a City Lot.
- III.—Fireless Brooders Fully Explained. Why Better Than Mother Hens.
- IV.—A Study of the Day-old Chick Business. Is it Profitable?
- V.—Explicit Directions on the Preparation of Fowls for the Show Room.
- VI.—Secret of Developing Chicks so They Attain Wonderful Size.
- VII.—Secret of Developing Chicks so They Lay at Eighteen Weeks.
- VIII.—Reducing Chick Mortality to a Minimum. Information Worth Dollars.
- IX.—Why Chicks Die in the Shell on the Eighteenth Day. Very Valuable.
- X.—How, When and Where to Advertise to be a Successful Poultryman.

Either one of the above ten chapters are worth the price of the entire book. You can not begin to realize the information given and the hundreds of dollars it will save you. No matter what branch of the poultry business you follow, you simply can not get along successfully without it. We are going to sell this book in connection with POULTRY POST, one of the best poultry journals published. It carries ten distinct departments covering fully all subjects pertaining to poultry, whether for the fancier or the market poultryman. It is clean, bright, boiled down, intensely practical and each issue is chock-full of valuable and interesting news. Reaches you promptly by the first of each month and should be on your list. A sample copy free. For 50c we will send you Ten Chapters on Poultry and Poultry Post two years.

Your money refunded if the book is not entirely satisfactory and the book is returned within 48 hours after you receive it.

Simply write your name and address in the coupon and mail it to us with 50c silver, stamps, money order or personal check. Do it now or you may forget.

POULTRY POST, Dept. 5, Goshen, Ind.

#### Mail This Coupon

POULTRY POST, Goshen, Ind.  
Enclosed find 50c for which send me your new Poultry Book, entitled "Ten Chapters on Poultry," also enter my subscription to Poultry Post for two years.

Name.....

Address.....



exceedingly good. I shall make some changes and improvements in my plant this coming fall. My investment for advertising in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has proved profitable. My experience has been very satisfactory. Buff Rocks. Robert O. Stevenson. Single Comb White Leghorns.

#### CHICKS LIVED BETTER THIS YEAR

Hornell, N. Y., June 15, 1910.  
Editor, American Poultry World:

I have had a very satisfactory season's business this year. The demand for baby chicks has been much greater than I could supply. The chicks lived better this year than last. I am preparing for a large sale in stock this coming season. I expect to have better sales this year than ever before. I think people are taking up thoroughbred stock and discarding their mongrels so that we can expect a large and better season as a consequence. I shall cull closer and keep fewer breeders and better quality than ever before. My advertising investment in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has been very satisfactory and profitable. You have always treated me well.

Thos. R. Levers.

White Wyandottes.

#### INCREASING DEMAND FOR DAY-OLD CHICKS

Richville, N. Y., June 15, 1910.  
Editor, American Poultry World:

I have sold more than twice the amount of stock and eggs this season compared with last season. I have had exceedingly good hatches with my eggs this season having hatched between 1400 and 1500 chicks, selling more than half as day-old chicks and then with the increasing demand, I could not supply all the customers. My investment in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has proved to be a profitable one, and that I am pleased with the results is putting it mildly and have yet to hear from a dissatisfied customer. When I began advertising in your first number, I was advised that it would be far safer to use a paper which was better known, but while I got more inquiries from some papers, must say your subscribers are the best for business.

E. S. Chandler.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

#### HATCHES UNIFORMLY GOOD

Parsons, W. Va., July 23, 1910.  
Editor, American Poultry World:

Business has been very good in the egg trade especially so in the near locality. Hatches have been uniformly good both for customers and myself, my own hatches were the best I ever had. The outlook seems more promising than ever before. I have not room enough for as many birds as I would like to breed and can make no change or improvements on my

#### SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS  
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS

Young stock and breeders for sale from New York, Philadelphia, Easton and Paterson and many other show winners.

DUNROBIN FARM

ARCHIBALD B. DABLY, Owner. CHATHAM, N. J.

#### Hillcrest Poultry Yards

KRAMER, INDIANA

#### TRIUMPH

#### White Wyandottes

Danville, Indianapolis and Chicago Winners  
Ringlets and Wales Barred Plymouth Rocks

Dinsmore Company, Proprietors

plant. I shall keep a small ad running with you all the time.

Frank K. Marvin.

White Wyandottes.

#### COMING SEASON TO BE A "HUMMER"

Altoona, Pa., August 1, 1910.  
Editor, American Poultry World:

I have had a most successful season this year. The demand for stock was far beyond what I could handle. All females were sold before the first of the year and all cockerels by March. The egg trade was also more than I could handle and run later into the

summer than I ever knew it to go before. Eggs did not hatch well in February and March, but later in the season, averaged in the ninetys at home and in my customer's hands. As to being able to supply my demand in the way of stock, am never able to near take care of the great demand. The coming season promises to be a hummer if it is to be judged by the present conditions. I have inclosed my

#### Columbian Wyandottes

SEVERAL PENS HIGH GRADE BREEDERS  
At Attractive Prices.

H. E. CAIN, R. F. D. No. 3, Asheville, N. C.

#### PARK VIEW ORPINGTON YARDS - SINGLE COMB BUFFS EXCLUSIVELY

Tested one and two year old breeders for sale. Shipped on approval. Write for prices.

H. H. Marsh,

Wheeling, W. Va.

#### EYSAMAN'S S. C. Black Minorcas

Prove themselves winners of the Blue, exhibited at three shows this winter, winning every first and most seconds and every special including four Silver Cups. Get the best. A few fine Cockerels left.

F. J. EYSAMAN,

HEUVELTON, N. Y.

#### LANGSHAN HILLS POULTRY FARM

HOME OF BARNES' BLACK LANGSHANS

Winners wherever shown. Write your wants. Cockerels and Pullets \$2.50. Hens \$1.50 each.  
NAPOLEON J. BARNES, R. F. D. 6, Box 15, WINCHESTER, KY.

#### Caldwell's Fishel Strain White Plymouth Rocks

"BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY"

hatched in a coal heated Cyphers Mammoth Incubator are vitality chicks that live and grow. Catalogue free. Send for one.

R. C. Caldwell,

Lyndon, Ross County, Ohio

#### EGGS

OUR MAMMOTH PEKIN Ducks are as good as the BEST, and we are selling eggs at \$3.00, \$2.50, \$1.50; Utility \$8.00 per 100.

We have as Heavy Laying Strain of ORPINGTONS as can be found in the United States, and are shipping eggs all the time at \$3.00 per sitting. Can fill your order for day-old S. C. White Leghorn CHICKS at \$12.50 per 100 in any size lots.

C. C. HERRON, Proprietor, WHITE CREST POULTRY FARM  
Box A, HOPE, INDIANA

#### CROWE'S WHITE WYANDOTTES CONTINUE TO WIN

Lansing, Mich., December 27, 1909, to January 1st, 1910. Tucker Judge. 1st and 2nd Cock; 1st and 2nd Cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and tie on 4th Pullet; 1st Pen. All National Ribbons and two Silver Cups. Average score of 93%. Jackson, Mich., January 3 to 10, 1910. Stanfield Judge. 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cock; 2nd and tie on 4th Hen; 1st and tie on 4th Cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and tie on 4th Pullet; 1st and 3rd Pen; all National Medals and two Silver Cups. Average score 93 9-10. Eggs at half price for the balance of season.

D. E. and F. M. CROWE,

OWOSSO, MICH.

#### CORNISH'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Are the largest egg machines on earth, together with their noted show record make them the leading strain in America. They have won the highest honors at New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cincinnati, Rochester, Buffalo, and other large shows for myself and my customers. My winnings at the great Madison Square Garden show since 1905 are 9 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds, 5 fourths, 6 fifths, 4 silver cups and 16 specials—a record which stands unrivaled. They have true Leghorn type with low full tails and correct, even shade throughout. My 30 page catalogue, giving illustrations of my winning birds, tells it all and it is free. Special prices on 15 extra fine cock birds, also some fine young stock that promises to be better than ever. I strictly guarantee satisfaction or no deal. Write me

E. D. CORNISH, Buff Leghorn Specialist, Breeder and Judge, NAPLES, Ontario County, N. Y.

#### Spratt's Patent Chick Meal No. 5

IT HAS been demonstrated and is admitted by all experts that to rear birds successfully and bring them to the highest state of perfection they must have, while very young, a cooked food, and their corn diet must be carefully limited. This food should be composed of cereals, meat, vegetables, bone and shell in judicious combination. Such is Spratt's Chick Meal No. 5. It is a substitute for insect life, in addition to its other advantages, and thereby reduces mortality to a minimum, saving ten times its cost and frequently the cream of the flock.

#### SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.

Factory and Chief Offices at Newark, N. J.

Depots at San Francisco, Calif.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Montreal, Can. Resident Superintendents at Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass. Factories also in Berlin, Germany, and London, England.





30 acre farm with a five foot wire fence and my young stock have free range of the whole place. I have broken ground for an incubator and brooder house that will have a capacity of 16,000 eggs and 2500 chicks and I am figuring on advertising a lot of custom hatching the coming season.

J. W. Parks.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

#### AD. HAS PAID WELL

Springfield, Ohio, June 14, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

I have had an exceedingly good season in the way of sales and the demand for stock and eggs has been twice our former years. Hatches at home and for customers have been satisfactory and we expect to be able to take care of the coming season's trade in both numbers and quality of stock. The prospects for next season is exceedingly good and we intend to make important changes in our plant. Our ad has paid well in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. Col. Jos. Leffel.

#### PROSPECTS EXCEEDINGLY GOOD

Elmira, N. Y., June 15, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

The business has been very good this past season, the demand for stock and eggs being better than any previous year. Hatches have not been as good as usual. I shall be short in numbers for the coming season. The prospects are exceedingly good for a prosperous season. I have just finished some enlargements of our plant. My advertising has proved very satisfactory in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

H. M. Lovell.

White Wyandottes.

#### WILD TURKEYS IN DEMAND

Richmond, Va., June 20, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

I have had a very satisfactory business this season. The demand for stock and eggs has been greater than ever before. Hatches have been better than usual for myself and I have had but one complaint from my customers. From present indications, I shall have a large supply of stock for next season's trade as I expect the demand to be much greater than heretofore. I shall enlarge my covered runs this fall. My investment has proved very profitable and satisfactory in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. Robt. L. Blanton.

Wild Turkeys.

#### GOOD HATCHES AT HOME AND ABROAD

Cameron, N. Y., June 15, 1910.

Editor, American Poultry World:

Business the past season was beyond my expectations and excels that of previous years. We did not have enough stock or eggs to satisfy our customers. The demand was great for high-grade stock and eggs. Hatches have been good both at home and for customers. The prospects seem great for next season. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has done good work for me especially so for a new paper. Brown Leghorns. H. S. Lamson.

The Portable Poultry Houses manufactured and sold by The Owen Company of Allegan, Mich., are specially adapted for poultry keepers who desire a complete well built house suitable for a dozen fowls. The manufacturers state that their buildings are constructed from sound dressed and matched pine lumber with asphalted felt roofing. They are attractively painted and provided with muslin curtains for winter use. Price includes sanitary wire nests, food hoppers, drinking troughs, perches and delivery charges prepaid to any railroad station in the United States.

Geo. W. Spence of Tully, N. Y., breeder of Silver Wyandottes, is offering for sale some extra fine cockerels that are bred from his first prize winners at Rochester, N. Y., and the Great International Show at Buffalo, N. Y. Those desiring healthy, vigorous stock should correspond with Mr. Spence and obtain prices.

### Knapp's Black Orpingtons

Dr. Knapp, Millerton, N. Y.

All this season's breeding stock for sale at one-half value if taken at once. A grand chance for one just beginning or for breeders to work in new blood. Females from \$3.50 up. Males from \$5 up.

### Beuth's Buff Wyandottes

Have correct type, color and size. Chicago, December, 1909, winners 1st and 2nd Cocks; 2nd and 3rd Hens; 4th and 5th Cockerels; 2nd Pullet; 3rd Pen. 8 regular prizes, 9 entries. I still have some grand stock to sell at reasonable prices, and

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.  
SIMON BEUTH,

EGGS FROM BEST MATINGS.  
GERMAN VALLEY, ILL.

### REDS—CARVER'S QUEEN QUALITY—REDS

The deep dark red kind, with long bodies and red eyes. Eggs from my finest matings, one sitting \$2.00, three sittings \$5.00, always. See adv. 1910 Year Book. Exhibition males, trios, pens reasonable. A. A. CARVER, Prop., Highland Poultry Farm, CHARDON, OHIO

### HOWLAND'S BUFF WYANDOTTES

At New York Show, 1909-10—1st Pullet, also special for best colored and shaped female, and

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP FOR BEST BUFF WYANDOTTE

Eggs, \$5.00 per sitting.

STUART A. HOWLAND,

GRANVILLE, N. Y.

### BLACK & WHITE POULTRY FARM, BREEDERS OF BLACK AND WHITE LEGHORNS

Our winnings at Madison Square Garden, New York 1909-10, were as follows: Rose Comb White Leghorns: 1st Cock, 1st and 2nd Hen, 1st and 2nd Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Pullet, 1st pen. Single Comb Black Leghorns: 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet. Single Comb White Leghorns: We have fine utility birds, far above the average, bred from Young's famous strain. Stock and Eggs for sale. Prices on application. Address

BLACK & WHITE POULTRY FARM,

Hubert E. Beer, Manager,

BASKING RIDGE, N. J.

### ALBA STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTONS

Win 1st Pen at Rochester Show, January 10-16. Win 1st Pen at Buffalo International Show, January 24-29. Stock and Eggs for Sale CATALOGUE AND MATING LIST FREE

DR. M. S. GOODING,

Box B,

BROCKPORT, N. Y.

### Oakland Poultry Yards S. C. White Leghorns

ARE BETTER THAN EVER THIS SEASON

#### 1,000 SHOW BIRDS

fit to win in the strongest competition. We have young stock ready to show now. If you desire something high-class in S. C. White Leghorns, better let Oaklands help you win that blue ribbon or Silver Cup.

WM. C. BOWMAN, Manager,

Box W

TRENTON JUNCTION, N. J.

### NEVER ECLIPSED



### PRESCOTT'S STRAIN OF ORPINGTONS

Buff, Black, White, and Diamond Jubilee. For the balance of the season, will sell eggs from all our pens at half price. A grand opportunity to obtain the best at bargain prices. Some bargains in breeding stock.

H. B. PRESCOTT,

Box 33,

DERRY VILLAGE, N. H.

### BLACK = MINORCAS = WHITE

WINNERS at NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, HAGERSTOWN and ALLENTOWN.

Not too early to place your order for young stock and get the cream of the flock. EXHIBITION Birds my specialty.

Wm. A. Smith,

Box 636,

Metuchen, N. J.

### "PEDIGREED" Bred-to-Lay BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS

With over 20 years of careful scientific line-breeding and trap-nesting for eggs back of them

#### Descriptive Cockerel Circular Free

I still have a few choice hens to offer, but no more pullets or cock birds. I have turned down orders and inquiries for over 2500 pullets so far this fall

Large 36-page Catalogue, 6 cents in stamps

J. W. PARKS,

Box W,

ALTOONA, PA



### THE SHOW SEASON IS NEAR AT HAND AND AS USUAL ONDAWA FARM

Has on hand a superb line of early hatched S.C. White Leghorns that will win in hot competition. "Ondawa Farm White Leghorns" have won Silver Cups, Sweepstakes, first and special prizes at the leading eastern shows for the last ten years. 200 choice breeding or exhibition Cockerels sired by the 1st Cockerel at Cleveland, '09, for sale. Grand Bargains in One and Two Year Old Breeders. 100 fine breeding or show hens from my 1910 matings, including a number of winners for sale. These hens are mostly yearlings and are strong, healthy and vigorous. As I need the room for growing stock, will close them out at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. I sell nothing but strictly high-class stock, and guarantee every shipment to be as represented or money refunded, less express charges. Write today for catalogue describing this heavy egg productive strain. Address

ONDAWA FARM,

L. T. McLean, Prop.,

SHUSHAN, N. Y.

Member of the National Single Comb White Leghorn Club.



## MISSOURI STATE POULTRY SHOW AT KANSAS CITY

A GREAT SHOW AND SCHOOL FOR POULTRYMEN IN WHICH THE LEADING BREEDERS AND JUDGES WILL TAKE PART. AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN HOW TO MATE AND BREED TO GET THE CORRECT SHAPE AND COLOR, AND TO WIN A PRIZE OF GREAT ADVERTISING VALUE

T. E. Quisenberry

EVERY BREEDER of poultry in America should make a special effort to attend the Great Missouri State Poultry Show in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1910.

The program for the week will be about as follows:

**Monday—Judges Day.** All exhibitors and visitors will be excluded from the building until the birds are judged.

**Tuesday—Institute Day.** Judges will tell exhibitors why they placed the ribbons on certain birds. Also an illustrated address by W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn., and other prominent men.

**Wednesday—Governor's Day and Specialty Club's Day.** An address by Governor Herbert S. Hadley. Meetings of many Specialty Clubs.

**Thursday—American Poultry Association Rally Day.** Address by Sec'y S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio. Meeting of the members of the Southwest Branch and other members of the Association.

**Friday—Missouri Hen's Day.** Annual business meeting of State Association. Banquet at night to all visitors and exhibitors.

**Saturday—Kansas City Day.**

Prominent breeders and authorities on correct color and shape of many popular varieties will be present to discuss and tell how to mate and breed to get proper shape and color. Some of the prize winners, and some that do not win, also disqualified birds will be stood before the public as examples good and bad. Their defects will be pointed out, and the audience will be told how to breed out many of these defects and how to maintain the good points. Some men have spent a lifetime, and others will spend many years and lots of money in finding out what you can learn in two or three days from prominent judges and breeders at this show.

The Missouri State Poultry Show has the reputation of holding one of the largest poultry shows in the world. This reputation has been established and it means much to winners. For an example, after the last State show held in St. Louis, one exhibitor sold \$800 worth of stock within three weeks after the show to people who saw his birds in the show and heard

of his winnings. Another exhibitor sold over \$4,000 worth of stock and eggs the past season at a result of his winnings. Begin now to prepare to have a few birds there, and also be present yourself. Seal leg band, with the name of the show, will be furnished every bird in the show and no two will have the same number, thus many of the mistakes usually made in shows will be avoided, and a leg band of your bird with the name of the Missouri State Poultry Show on it will be worth something to you.

Last year more than 20 states were represented at this show, and it is expected to have equally as many this year. The show will be cooped with Empire Coops and the Great Convention Hall will be decorated from top to bottom. At the annual banquet there will be toasts and addresses by some of the most prominent poultrymen in the United States.

Kansas City has the reputation of turning out to poultry shows as no other city in America does. Thirty to thirty-five thousand people will see your birds. The Kansas City paper will give big write-ups of the winners, and every premium will be paid before the birds leave the show room, and if you do not attend the show, your premium money will reach you before your birds return home. Several large specialty clubs will hold their annual meeting here. There will be a big institute, and a great laying contest. For catalogues, address T. E. Quisenberry, Columbia, Mo.

Crystal White Leghorns as originated and bred by L. F. Holmes, Adams Basin, N. Y., have made a great reputation for their purity of color. Mr. Holmes has furnished us with testimonial letters from satisfied patrons who have been greatly pleased with the color of his birds, as well as their shape and other Standard requirements. He will be glad to quote prices on exhibition or breeding stock to those who will mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

### DE MUTH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES (DUSTON STRAIN)

Early Cockerels from fine layers are now ready.  
F. E. DE MUTH, NORTH DOVER, OHIO

### SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTES

Prize Winners Wherever Shown.

Three grand matings of Silvers and one of Whites. Best layers in America. Only a limited number of sittings for sale; \$3.00 per 15. Circular free.

M. DOMMER, Route 5, CORYDON, IOWA

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, Shape, Size and Laying qualities Correct. ALSO SUPERB, Silver and Golden Sebright Partridge and Black Cochins } BANTAMS  
Black Tail and Buff Japanese  
Rose Comb Black

EGGS and STOCK IN SEASON  
M. K. MILLER & SONS, POTTSTOWN, PA.

### EXCELSIOR REDS

BOTH COMBS

WE are now offering our young exhibition stock for September delivery. If in need of a winner for the Fall fair, we have the bird. Extra fine breeding birds at extremely low prices, quality considered. Let us make you a price on what you want.

Excelsior Poultry Farm, J. I. BLAKE & CO., Galesburg, Mich. Proprietors

\* \* \* By all means breed thoroughbreds. There is not much inspiration for good work with a flock of mongrels. \* \* \*

### HEIL'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

SPECIAL SALE OF BREEDERS RUN ON

Write for Bargains

CLEARVIEW FARM

WILLIAM H. HEIL, Prop., R.F.D. No. 3, EASTON, PA.

### SILVER WYANDOTTES

Up-to-date

No Eggs

JULIUS BACHMANN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

### OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR BOOK FREE

Bigger and better than ever. Less than 80c profit on my Old Trusty less than \$10 incubators this year. Freight prepaid. Get my book now. Send your name to

M. M. JOHNSON, Incubator Man, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

### WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Young stock now for sale. Some grand pullets and cockerels. Eggs \$1.50 for 15.

C. M. WALKER, Box 47, HERNDON, VA.

### Sunny Side Poultry Yards

Robt. O. Stevenson

Proprietor

BUFF ROCKS - S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Just won at New Castle Show, 1910, 2nd Cockerel, 3rd Cock, 4th, 5th Hen, 3rd Pen. Eggs from \$2 to \$3 for 15. A nice lot of Collie Puppies at a reasonable price. R. F. D. No. 1, Ellwood City, Pa

### RANCOCAS LAYERS

Our 10,000 Hens are the greatest layers in the world. Only the one great strain of the one great laying breed, S. C. White Leghorns. Fertile eggs, Day-Old Chix and Breeders supplied. 90% fertility in eggs guaranteed.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SALES CO.,

Write for prices. Box 104, Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, N. J.

### Brookside Poultry Farm

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

were first prize winners Great Missouri State Show, 1909. Do you want stock that will start you right? Then write me. Have a grand lot of show birds coming on that will be hard to beat.

H. F. MEISTER, Prop., Box B, NURSERY, MO.

### KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN

Bargain prices on stock during June, July and August. Eggs, half price. Stamp for catalogue.

Chas. V. Keeler, Winamac, Ind.

### Lewis' S. C. Rhode Island Reds

ARE THE WINNING KIND

### FERTILE EGGS for HATCHING

From Choice Matings \$3.00 per 15

Get your Order Booked Early

W. H. LEWIS, R. F. D. 7, MANSFIELD, O.

### Piper's S. C. White Leghorns

ARE THE BEST LAYERS  
AND PRIZE WINNERS

Eggs for Hatching from Selected Matings, \$3 per 15

JOHN H. PIPER,

109 Daisy Street, MANSFIELD, OHIO

### Ideal Aluminum



LEG BANDS for Poultry and Pigeons are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Guaranteed to stay on. Price, post-paid, 12 for 15c; 25-50c; 50-100c; 100-75c. All

supply dealers sell them. Sample band and mv price list mailed for 2c stamp.  
Frank Myers, Mgr., Box 75, Freeport, Ill.

### LYTLE'S

## White Wyandottes

Chicago and Indianapolis winners. If you are interested in high-class White Wyandottes, send for mating list showing list of prices and winnings at leading Western shows.

EGGS, \$3.00 to \$15.00 per sitting

HOWARD S. LYTLE,

Box 144, MATTOON, ILL.



## THE TROY SHOW

TROY, N. Y., STARTS THE SHOW SEASON FOR 1910-11 WITH  
AN EXCELLENT EXHIBITION

George W. Tracey

**T**HE POULTRY SHOW of the Rensselaer Co. Fair, held at Troy, N. Y., August 23rd to 26th, 1910, was a success in the number and quality of the entries, as well as in attendance. The credit for this show should go unreservedly to W. T. Lord. For years poultry had been but a minor feature at the local fair until Mr. Lord exerted himself to make the Troy Show one of the best of the fall shows. The Fair Ass'n gave him a liberal appropriation and carte-blanche, so far as running the poultry department was concerned, enabling Mr. Lord to offer great inducements to exhibitors, and his efforts have been rewarded with success. The cash premiums offered were extremely liberal. \$8 first, \$4 second and \$2 third, on pens; \$4 first, \$2 second and \$1 third, on single entries, in Barred and White Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns, also \$50 for best display and \$25 for second best display. In other varieties, best display won \$25 and second best display \$15, while premiums on single entries were \$2 first, \$1 second and \$.50 third.

Such inducements, in the way of premiums and specials, brought entries from some of the best known breeders, including representative exhibitors from Massachusetts and the Empire State, prominent among them being Rock Hill Poultry Farm, Ossining, N. Y., with their prize winning White and Columbian Wyandottes, Single Comb Leghorns, Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochin Bantams; J. F. Van Alstyne, the noted Silver and Columbian expert of Niverville, N. Y., and W. H. Carr, the well known specialty breeder of White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes of Round Lake, N. Y. The principal classes in numbers and quality were, White and Buff Wyandottes, Silver and Columbian Wyandottes, White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.

White Wyandottes were the sensation of the show consisting of 47 single birds and 15 pens. Rock Hill Poultry Farm won: cocks, 1-2, hens 1-5, cockerels 1-3-5, pullets 1-2-3, pens, old 1-3, pens, young, 1-2. The cock in 1st pen old was exceedingly fine. Rock Hill also won the \$50 gold special for best display. Their other winnings were as follows: Single Comb White Leghorns, cocks 1-2, hens, 1-2, cockerels, 1-2-3-4, pullets, 1-2, pens, old, 1-2, pens, young, 1-2, also \$50 gold special for best display; Buff Cochin Bantams, cock, 2-5, hens, 1-4, cockerel, 3-5, pullet, 1-2, pen, old, 1, pen, young, 1-2 and \$25 gold special for best display. The Buff Cochin Bantam class was the third largest class in the show. In these classes Rock Hill won more prizes than all other competitors combined, and F. W. Corey, Rock Hill's manager, who was present during the week, looked happy, as well he might. Mr. Corey is one of the best known and most popular all-round judges in the East. His services are in great demand, but as the business of the farm demands his close attention he has limited his judging engagements to ten in number. Rock Hill Farm also breeds Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks, and had a fine display pen on exhibition. Through Mr. Corey's efforts, the convention of the A. P. A. at St. Louis voted to insert illustrations of this

variety in the forthcoming new Standard. Mr. Corey reports the greatest and best flock of youngsters that they ever had and is ready to furnish winners for any show late or early, big or small, also any quantity of fine breeders.

Columbian Wyandottes were the second class in number and importance. The honors in this class were carried off by J. Frank Van Alstyne. Mr. Van Alstyne has won many prizes on his favorite varieties at Madison Square and is considered one of the authorities on the above breeds, proof of which can be found in the article written by him for the new book on Wyandottes, sold by the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. He won at this show, on Columbians, cock 1, hen 1, cockerel 2-4, pullets 1-4; first pullet was one of the most promising shown to date, first pen young, also gold special for best display. Mr. Van Alstyne reports a very promising crop of youngsters for sale.

Wm. H. Carr of Round Lake, N. Y., "cleaned up" with his White Plymouth Rocks, showing several birds that we predict will win "the blue" in future big shows where they are entered. Mr. Carr is a breeder that has made good. Some years ago, tiring of city life, he gave up a very lucrative position, returned to the country and embarked in the poultry business. He chose White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes and by intelligent application he has made a distinct success financially. With him poultry has paid and still continues to pay. Of late he has taken up the fancy end and has become a very successful exhibitor at the shows held in the Empire State. At Schenectady, 1909, he made "a clean sweep" including gold special for best display of White Rocks. Same exhibition, December, 1909, on ten birds entered, in one of the strongest White Wyandotte class ever shown at Schenectady, he won more points than all other competitors combined. At Troy he won as follows: cock 1-2, hens 2-3, cockerels 1-2-3-4-5, pullets 1-3, pens, old, 1, pens, young, 3, and \$50 gold special for best display. His first cock was a splendid bird, fine in shape and white as snow, while 1-2 cockerels are two youngsters that promise to mature into birds of excellent quality. Mr. Carr also exhibited some fine White Wyandottes, his second prize cockerel was very close to first and with more age will be very hard to beat. Mr. Carr reports as having 1500 young birds, many of them very promising.

Some beautiful Silver Wyandottes were shown and attracted marked attention, while splendid specimens could be found in the exhibit of Buff Wyandottes and in some of the winners in the Buff Rock class. The soft golden buff of the new Standard was to be found in some of the winning specimens in these classes.

The show was held in roomy, airy

tents and cooped by the Empire Cooping Co. John D. Jaquins, the well known judge of Watervliet, N. Y., was superintendent and everything was accordingly in apple pie order. The judging with the exception of Buff Wyandottes was done by Wm. C. Denny; H. R. Ingalls of Greenville, N. Y., placed the ribbons on the latter variety. Mr. Ingalls is one of the best breeders of Buff Wyandottes himself and a leading judge of buff varieties. He has judged the Buff Rocks and Buff Wyandotte classes at the Boston show for several years past. Mr. Ingalls reports having some very fine young stock this season, and he will be glad to quote prices on show birds or breeders.

We congratulate Mr. Lord on the splendid poultry show he is giving to the people of Eastern New York, Western Massachusetts and Southern Vermont.

"Snowball" White Wyandottes are advertised by Lloyd Benjamin, Arkport, N. Y. Mr. Benjamin's birds have been winners in the show room and in addition are bred for health and egg production. He has some choice birds for sale and is also booking orders for day-old chicks.

## S. C. Buff Orpingtons GRAND GOOD YOUNGSTERS

FOR  
EXHIBITION AND BREEDING  
INGLESAND POULTRY YARDS  
E. B. SPRAGUE, Prop., FLUSHING, N. Y.

## Fell's White Wyandottes

First Cock, First Hen,  
Madison Square, N. Y., 1909-10  
A. J. FELL, West Point, Pa.



## REDUCTION

AFTER MAY 15th  
Eggs \$1 per 15—\$6.50 per 100  
from my 242 egg strain, Rose  
and S. C. Brown and White Leg-  
horns, Rocks, Wyandottes and  
Reds. Catalogue Free,  
W. W. KULP  
Box 12, POTTSTOWN, PA.

## Printing

For Poultrymen. Don't place your order for printing 'til you get our samples. Up-to-date cuts used. Samples free. Write today.

W. A. BODE PRINTING CO., FAIRHAVEN, PA.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES BUFF

We offer 100 choice breeders of our celebrated Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville prize strain at greatly reduced prices to make room for growing chicks. Remember you can buy no better at any price. Eggs now half price. Circular free.

Power & Threlkeld, Box 532-A, Maysville, Ky.

## SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Eggs from six grand pens, headed by and containing winners at Madison Square Garden, Pittsburg, Washington, D. C., and other leading shows. Write for free illustrated catalogue.  
ELLIS S. SHELLY, WILLIAMSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.

## F. L. POULTRY FARM RHODE ISLAND REDS

1909-10 winners at Hagerstown, Chicago, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Butler.  
Breeders on sale now. Young stock after September 1st.  
F. L. OBER, R. F. D. No. 1, VERONA, PA.





Conducted by William C. Denny

### WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

The third annual exhibition of the West Branch Poultry and Kennel Club, of Williamsport, will be held Nov. 30th-Dec. 3rd. The large new 12th Regiment Armory has been engaged. This building has a very large uninterrupted floor space, which will enable the management to single tier, and coop the entire show. Spratts, the "old reliable", will do the trick.

The fact that the dogs have been eliminated this year, will be welcome news to the poultry fraternity, and will undoubtedly bring many new exhibitors.

The awards will be placed by H. P. Schwab, and W. Theo. Wittman, and all poultrymen know that these names assure them of a "square deal." Any information gladly given. Write the secretary, James T. Huston, 422 Louisa St., Williamsport, Pa.

### ELMIRA, N. Y.

The annual show of the Elmira Poultry Association is to be held Jan. 10-13, 1911, in the Philo National Poultry Institute Bldg., Elmira, N. Y. John D. Jaquins has been engaged to judge. Mr. Jaquins has a national reputation as a poultry judge, and exhibitors at this show can feel sure that their birds will have intelligent and careful consideration. Full particulars regarding the show will be furnished by sec'y Harry H. Hayes.

### GATESVILLE, TEXAS.

The Coyell County Poultry Association of Gatesville, Texas, will hold their first annual poultry show at Gatesville, Nov. 24-26, 1910. This is a young association that gives great promise of becoming one of the strongest organizations in Texas. It is backed by the merchants of Gatesville, who have pledged their support to it, and the coming show, while their first one, will offer liberal cash prizes which will be paid on or before the last day of the show. They have engaged Judge H. B. Savage of Belton, Texas the oldest licensed judge in Texas. Any information about the show can be had by writing to the president, H. S. Compton, or the secretary, F. A. Story.

### SCOTSDALE, Pa.

The Scottdale Poultry and Pet Stock Association of Scottdale, Westmoreland Co., Pa., will hold its first annual show the week of Dec. 6-10, 1910. Being an association member of the American Poultry Association, the association will hold its show under A. P. A. rules and regulations.

Scottdale is situated in the center of a poultry producing section and from present indications, will have one of the best shows held in that part of the State. Chas. T. Cornman, will place the awards by score-card.

The association will furnish coops, feed and care free of charge and will offer a large list of specials.

For premium lists, entry blanks and further information, address W. G. Sherrick, sec'y, Everson, Pa.

### CANONSBURG, Pa.

The Canonsburg Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Inc., Canonsburg, Pa., will hold their third annual exhibition Jan. 9-14, 1911. They have secured the services of Judge Chas. V. Keeler to pass on the birds, and everyone is looking forward to one of the largest and best exhibits yet held. Last year's show will be eclipsed from the present outlook, and that is saying

a great deal, as there were 1100 birds in the last show, and over forty silver cups were awarded to the different breeds, besides specials and premiums. The officers for 1910-1911 are Dr. W. H. Alexander, president; W. L. Rankin, vice-president; J. J. Cannon, secretary; W. J. Gower, Jr., assistant secretary, and Jno. McNary, treasurer.

### LITITZ, PA.

The Lancaster County Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will hold their sixth annual exhibition, "Pennsylvania's Quality Exhibition" in Rudy's Hall, Lititz, Pa., Dec. 27-31, 1910. Judges Chas. T. Cornman and F. W. Corey have been engaged to place the awards. The show for 1909-10 was the banner show of the Association, the exhibits reaching 1500 birds, with quality in great evidence in every class. The Bantam classes, all varieties including Games, were extraordinary. More game Bantams were on exhibition than were shown at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1909-10 show held the same week. The association will make more liberal offerings of prizes and specials than in previous years, and anyone interested will do well in writing for free premium list which will be issued about Nov. 1st. James H. Breitigan, sec'y.

### MARIANNA, ARK.

The second annual exhibition of the Lee County Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held at Marianna, Ark., Nov. 23-25, 1910. T. Reid Parrish has been engaged to judge the show. The first annual show given last January was the means of awakening a deep and intense interest in thoroughbred poultry in this section, and those exhibitors that are successful in winning at the next show, will undoubtedly gain a great deal of patronage from this locality. Premium list can be obtained on request from secretary, Dr. W. A. Thornton.

### BEAVER, PA.

The Beaver Valley Poultry Association, Beaver, Pa., will hold an annual exhibition at Junction Park, Jan. 11th to 14th, 1911. The members are determined to have a high class list of premiums and assure every exhibitor a square deal. A Fred Kummer, of Butler, Pa., who officiated at this show last season in such a satisfactory manner, has been secured to place the awards again this year. He is acknowledged one of the best in the business. Another good judge will likely assist him. The association is thinking seriously of giving gold pieces instead of silver cups, as many exhibitors have made this request. The S. C. Brown Leghorn Club will place their State cup at this show again this year. The association has purchased a large number of new Empire coops in addition to those they already own, and the birds will be cooped in a neat and sanitary manner. Any further information will be cheerfully furnished by the secretary, J. Mays Ecoff, Beaver, Pa.

### FANCIERS ASSOCIATION OF INDIANA

The Fanciers Association of Indiana will hold their 11th annual show at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6th to 10th, 1911. This association always holds a combination show: poultry, dogs, cats and pigeons. In each department larger cash prizes and more silver cups will be offered this year than ever before. Judges with national reputation will place the awards in the different

departments. For years the Fanciers Association of Indiana has had the reputation of holding the quality show of the west, and the coming show will be no exception. Specialty clubs both State and National are to be represented again this year. Further particulars about the show may be had of the secretary, C. R. Milhous, Lebanon, Ind.

### KALAMAZOO, MICH.

The seventeenth annual exhibition of the Southwestern Michigan Poultry Association (Member of the A. P. A.) will be held at Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 9-14, 1911. The show will be judged by F. H. Shellabarger and W. E. Stanfield. Twenty-three silver loving cups, beautiful club specials, liberal cash and valuable special premiums will be awarded. Catalogue will be ready for mailing Dec. 1st. F. W. Hough, sec'y, 301-2 Press Bldg.

### BUCYRUS, OHIO

The Bucyrus Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its second annual show at Pickering's Hall, Dec. 13-17, 1910. The first show was a hummer, over 1000 birds being in competition and everyone satisfied. The management are all hustlers and live ones, and hope to make the second show better and bigger. The score card will be used and Judge Frank Heck, will place the awards. The premium list will be out October 30th. Send and get one. Address, D. M. Odaffer, sec'y, Bucyrus, Ohio.

### WASHINGTON, N. J.

The Washington, N. J., Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Ass'n, organized for the coming season by electing the following officers: President, Chas. Nixon; vice-president, Jos. B. Cornish; treasurer, A. S. Harle; secretary and superintendent, Wm. H. Cyphers; asst. supt. W. L. R. Gardner; asst. sec'y. A. L. Russell. Their annual show will be held Jan. 10-14, 1911. Being members of the American Poultry Association and conducting the show under the rules of that organization, guarantees a square deal for everybody. The Auditorium, one of the largest and best lighted halls in the state, has been engaged for the show. This insures plenty of room for the large number of entries which will undoubtedly be made. A strong executive committee consisting of F. L. Hinds, A. L. Russell, Geo. W. Dilts, H. W. Ackerson, F. H. Castner, Jos. B. Cornish, A. S. Harle, Wm. H. Cyphers and Chas. Nixon, has been appointed for this season. Three first-class judges will be engaged to pass upon the birds. Additional information will be furnished by applying to Wm. H. Cyphers, sec'y.

### PATERSON, N. J.

The Paterson, (N. J.) Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association have taken another big step forward this year by providing the best hall in the State for show purposes. They have engaged the Fifth Regiment Armory, with over 48,000 square feet floor space, for their 6th annual show, to be held from Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd, 1910. With single cooning, there is ample room for 2000 birds.

The following have engaged to judge: J. H. Drevensedt, F. H. Davey, Wm. Stanton, Chas. Dixon and A. M. Anderson.

The silver cups they are offering for beauty and value have never been excelled, and are well worth competing for, and the ribbons could not be improved upon, for this Association never does things by halves.

Exhibitors who did not send their entries to Paterson in past years, will do well to send for their most liberal premium list for perusal. Address L. Thonnerieux, sec'y, 52 Peel St., Paterson, N. J.

### KANSAS STATE POULTRY SHOW

The twenty-second annual State Poultry Show will be held at Wichita, Kans., Jan. 9th to 14th, 1911. The exhibition will be in Wichita's new \$150,000 Auditorium, one of the finest in the West. The Spratt's Patent Co. of Newark, N. J., will have charge of the cooping arrangements which insures a



first class job. Wichita, with its sixty thousand hustling inhabitants is backing the State Show. Being the gateway to the new State of Oklahoma, it will attract hundreds of buyers from that flourishing State and prove the best possible show for breeders to advertise their stock and sell their birds.

The Kansas State Show has never been a money-making scheme, but utilizes its endeavors for the interests of the poultry breeder, every cent being used for premium purposes. It has always paid its premiums in full and never makes a promise it is not able to perform. It aims to get as many people as possible to see the birds, charging but a nominal admission fee of 10 cents. The premiums are the most liberal of any show considering the small entry fee they charge, which is 50 cents a bird. The premiums on pens are \$10, \$5, 3, \$2, \$1 and 50 cents for first, second and third on cock, hen, cockerel and pullet.

Ample money is now in the treasury to pay all premiums in full, and the winning exhibitors can get their money before they leave the show room. Three judges of national reputation, Adam Thompson, Amity, Mo., S. B. Johnson, Fairland, Ind., and D. A. Stoner, Wichita, Kan., assuring a fair and square deal to everybody.

Competition is open to the world. For particulars address Thos. Owen, Sec'y, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

#### PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The 25th annual show of the Rhode Island Poultry Ass'n will be held in Providence, Dec. 6th to 10th.

The American, Asiatic and English classes are well taken care of in specials, particularly the Rhode Island Reds, \$80 being offered on them, and the Orpingtons with \$35 and a sterling silver cup valued at \$50 for the best Orpington, all varieties of them in the show competing for the cup. Buff Wyandottes have a chance at \$25 in specials. There is also \$60.00 offered on the Game and Ornamental Bantams. The association is in a flourishing condition, owning its own coops which are up-to-date.

All fanciers are invited to Providence this year and help make this the Silver Anniversary a banner show. W. I. Brown, Sec.

#### EL PASO, TEXAS.

The El Paso Poultry Association, will hold their second annual show in connection with the El Paso Fair, Oct. 29th to Nov. 6th.

The poultry show last year was the feature of the El Paso Fair and from the progress already made, it is thought that this year's show will be much larger.

C. P. Van Winkle will judge. The

Silver Challenge Cup by the association is valued at \$100 and will be given for the best pen in the show, all breeds competing. Other cups ranging in value from \$12.50 to \$90 each are offered. L. E. Gillett, Sec'y, will send particulars on request.

#### SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The South Texas Poultry Ass'n has organized and the following officers elected: Geo. W. Saunders of the Union Stock Yards, president, Dan E. Root, of Joske Bros. Co., vice-president, and C. C. Lee, of the Chamber of Commerce, secretary-treasurer.

The object of the movement is to increase and encourage the raising of Standard-bred poultry throughout South Texas and particularly in the territory adjacent to San Antonio.

#### MORRISTOWN, N. J.

The Morris County Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show will be held at Morristown, N. J., the week of Dec. 5th. The judges are Stanton, Heller and Nixon. This is the fourth annual show and it is expected this will be the largest in the state as some grand prizes are being offered. Already \$100 has been donated as special premiums on White Wyandottes alone. Premium list will be ready about Nov. 1st. Send a postal for a copy to Lloyd B. Tredway, Sec'y, Chester, N. J.

#### BETHLEHEM, PA.

The Old Moravian Town and the home of the monster Bethlehem Steel Works will have its first real, live poultry show, Thanksgiving Week, 1910. The dates are Nov. 23-26. The Northampton County Fanciers Association held their annual show in Nazareth the past two years. This association has been entirely re-organized, and they felt that Bethlehem would be the best place to hold a show, due to its splendid shipping facilities. A fine large hall, center of town has been secured. Wm. C. Denny will place the awards, assuring everybody of square deal.

Empire or French coops will be used. Chas. H. Ziegenfuss has been elected Poultry Supt. and Herman J. Schneller, Bethlehem, Pa., has been appointed assistant secretary. The premium list will be ready about Oct. 1st. Write for one now. From the way the Bethlehem Fanciers have taken hold they will have a banner show this year. They say premiums will be paid before the close of the show.

#### LA CROSSE, WIS.

The Western Wisconsin Poultry Association, the oldest poultry organization in Wisconsin, will hold its next annual show at La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 7th to 12th, 1910. E. H. Hoffman, will

place the awards. The La Crosse show attracts birds from eastern Minnesota, northern Iowa and from all over the state of Wisconsin and this year it promises to be larger than ever. Large cash premiums, besides many specials and silver cups, will be offered. The association is incorporated and receives state aid. The dates being early, this will be a splendid opportunity to get a line on the birds for later shows. For further information and premium list address Joseph H. Poehling, Sec'y, La Crosse, Wis.

#### MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Announcement is made of the organization of the Morris County (N. J.) Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. The following officers have been elected: Harry A. Van Gilder, president; H. V. D. Totten, 1st vice president; Fred Huyler, 2nd vice president; Albert H. Totten, 3rd vice president; Frederick O. Hays, 4th vice president; I. F. Cox, secretary; C. S. Bird, treasurer; Lloyd B. Tredway, show secretary; Frank E. Pierson, superintendent. Arrangements are being made to hold the show during the week beginning December 5th. \$200.00 has already been secured for cash specials and the outlook for the successful exhibition is more than bright. Information can be obtained by addressing the secretary.

#### THE PEEKSKILL SHOW

The Peekskill Poultry Show will be held at Peekskill, N. Y., November 22-25. J. H. Drevenstedt has been engaged as judge. Particulars can be obtained by addressing G. A. Aschenbrenner, secretary, Peekskill, N. Y.

\*\*\* Breeders of Indian Runner Ducks claim that these active little egg machines are sure death to potato bugs. \*\*\*

#### Loyd's Partridge Rocks

At Indiana State Fair, 1910, first Hen, first Cockerel, third Pullet, second Pen. Stock for sale. Eggs in season from selected pens

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OUR INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONS WON 10 FIRSTS out of a possible 15 at Chicago's three great Club Shows. Young stock sired by Imported Champion Jumbo, fit to win at America's best shows. All sold on old birds. Our 1910 imports include first prize Crystal Palace Hen, London, England, her best daughter and a champion male. Correspondence solicited.

CHARLES S. BRENT, Prop., OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

# SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS

## EXCLUSIVELY

In competition with the best breeders in one of the best classes of White Orpingtons exhibited at a fall show, after traveling hundreds of miles, I won

**First Pen, Allentown, 1910**

**The Leading Fall Show of America, Kentucky State Fair**

1st and 2nd Cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen; 1st and 2nd Cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullet  
and two specials on 11 birds shown

THE above records prove that my birds are winners and can produce winners. I can always supply the finest exhibition specimens as well as high-grade utility stock bred from my Crystal Palace, New York, Baltimore and Missouri State winners. Write for prices. Remember, I pay expressage on all orders in the United States, and guarantee satisfaction. Please mention American Poultry World. Inspection invited. Trains met.

**RUSSELL CAVE POULTRY YARDS, Louis Lee Haggin, Owner, LEXINGTON, KY.**





Conducted by William C. Denny

#### NOTICE TO BUFF ORPINGTON BREEDERS

The National S. C. Buff Orpington Club will offer special prizes at all shows in the country, open for competition of members only. The club is going to give a cup in every state that has a membership of twenty or more, and those that have one hundred or more will receive two cups. The club is divided into five branches—Eastern Branch, Central Branch, Mid-West Branch, Western Branch and Southern Branch. Each of these branches will hold one big show in connection with some show in their district and the club will offer some of the handsomest cups ever given by any club at these branch shows. Our club will also hold a national meeting in connection with some large show and will offer some very handsome prizes at this show. The location of these shows will be announced later in these columns. These premiums are to be awarded to members only. Any one desiring to become a member, can do so by sending \$1.00 to V. O. Hobbs, Sect.-Treas., Trenton, Missouri, and he will send a receipt for dues up to October 1st, 1911.

The club has the support of many of the best breeders in the country and publishes an annual catalogue containing the names of all its members at the time of printing and tells all about the breed. A few of the 1910 catalogues are left. It contains over 100 pages fully illustrated and can be obtained for ten cents in stamps. Send and get

one and find out why Buff Orpingtons are the best fowl on earth, or send one dollar and join the largest specialty club on earth and I will place your name in our 1911 club catalogue, which we are now preparing, and put you in line for one of the club's premiums. V. O. Hobbs, Sect.-Treas., Trenton, Mo.

#### NOTICE TO SHOW SECRETARIES

The International Rose Comb Black Minorca Club will offer silk badges at all poultry shows that will publish the following notice in their premium list and send copies of same to the secretary of the club:

"The International Rose Comb Black Minorca Club offers five handsome silk badges, one each for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen of Rose Comb Black Minorcas, same to be awarded only to members of the club and those who send applications for membership and \$2 to pay initiation and first year's dues to Lloyd C. Mishler, secretary, No. Manchester, Ind., before judging begins."

#### NOTICE TO BREEDERS OF ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

The International R. C. Black Minorca Club is preparing to issue one of the best catalogues they have ever published. All those who intend to join the club this season, and who wish to get full benefit of membership, should join the club now, so that their name and address can appear in the new catalogue. Those desiring a copy of same

may send in their address accompanied by postage and a copy of the catalogue will be sent as soon as it is off the press.

Those who expect to compete for the club's specials this winter should call the attention of their local show secretaries to the ribbons offered by the club. For application blanks, information, etc., address Lloyd C. Mishler, secretary, North Manchester, Ind.

#### SILVER WYANDOTTE CLUB ELECTION

The recent election resulted in the choice of the following officers for the Silver Wyandotte Club of America: President, Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo.; vice-president, John C. Jodrey, Danvers, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Waldo H. Dunn, Wooster, Ohio. Executive Committee: Jacob Miller, Wathena, Kans.; Gabriel Cannon, Spartanburg, S. C.; Chas. J. Brown, St. John, Quebec, Canada.

The club now has a membership of about 200, and is doing a great work. All who are interested are requested to write the secretary for club publications and information.

#### BUSINESS BUFF WYANDOTTES

QUALITY STOCK bred for great winter layings. Orders ought to be booked for fall shipment. 30 Cockerels sired by 1st New York Cock, at \$3 to \$30. DR. N. W. SANBORN, R.F.D. No. 416, HOLDEN, MASS.

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## SIBLEY'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

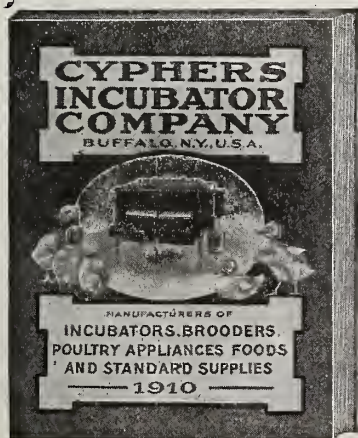
Good as the Best, Better than the Rest. Our birds have won 136 prizes (including 49 first prizes) at 16 poultry shows, at Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis and Buffalo, since January, 1906, an average of 8½ prizes at each show. Compare these winnings with all others. Birds from our yards are winning first prizes all over North America. We will sell a limited number of choice young birds after September 1st. Catalogue sent on request.

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## Buff Plymouth Rocks

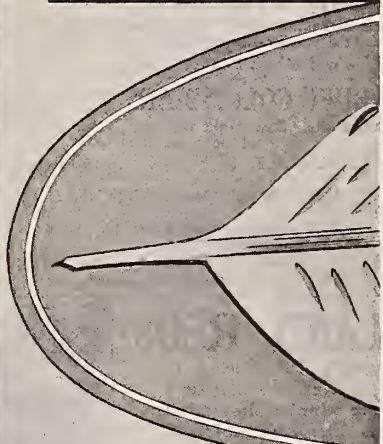
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## WHITE LEGHORN BREEDERS' SYMPOSIUM. PART I.

(Continued from page 825)

months the best of breeders; they will make good breeders younger." F. S. Nicholson.

"Male 12 months, female 22 to 24 months." Sands & Beilman Poultry Farm.

"For best results have male 7 months and female 8 months." Huber Bros.

"Male 10 months, female 12 months." J. Leroy Cunningham.

"Male and female one year." Frank Neville.

"Male and female 8 to 12 months." N. V. Fogg.

"Male and female 8 to 10 months." R. J. Elliott.

"Male 9 to 12 months, female 2 years." A. M. Pollard.

4. What does it cost to hatch and grow a White Leghorn chick to laying age?

"90 cents." W. R. Sperry.

"\$.75 to \$1.00; it depends on price of feed." H. F. Meister.

"45 cents." A. M. Pollard.

"This all depends on the cost of grain, about 60 cents." F. W. Christie.

"It depends on whether they have free range or are raised in confinement. I think, under ordinary conditions, from 50 cents to 75 cents apiece." G. L. Wheeler.

"50 cents or less according to food prices." John H. Piper.

"Depends on the way they are handled. It costs us about 60 cents." Turley & Scobee.

"33 cents apiece, by the hundred." Harlo J. Fiske.

"Should say about 50 cents." J. C. Punderford.

"40 cents." C. M. Walker.

"Between 30 cents and 40 cents, according to price of food, etc." N. V. Fogg.

"Depends entirely on circumstances. Under same conditions, about 65 per cent. of cost of producing Rocks, Wyandottes or Reds." S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"It will vary according to localities and change of food prices. I consider 50 cents a reasonable cost." F. S. Nicholson.

"At market price for all food it costs us between 32 and 48 cents." Huber Bros.

"About 45 cents." Sands & Beilman Poultry Farm.

"50 cents." J. Leroy Cunningham.

"From 35 cents to 40 cents." Frank Neville.

"From 60 cents to 80 cents according to food and range." R. J. Elliott.

5. What is the cost of keeping a mature White Leghorn one year?

"\$1.50." Sands & Beilman Poultry Farm.

"It averages us \$1.08 per hen." Huber Bros.

"1.25." J. Leroy Cunningham.

"\$1.00 to \$1.25." H. F. Meister.

"To feed for heavy egg yield, \$1.25 to \$1.50." S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"\$1.35 to \$1.50 per year." A. M. Pollard.

"We raise considerable of our supplies, but it will not vary much from \$1.25." F. S. Nicholson.

"From \$1.25 to \$1.50." F. W. Christie.

"Will average about \$1.00 according to range." R. J. Elliott.

"From \$.75 to \$1.00." John H. Piper.

"About \$.75." Turley & Scobee.

"\$1.25." W. R. Sperry.

"This also depends on whether they have free range, and as I have free range always for our flock, could not answer intelligently." G. L. Wheeler.

"About \$1.25." J. C. Punderford.

"\$.64 each by the hundred." Harlo J. Fiske.

"At present price of grain about \$1.15." C. M. Walker.

"Between \$1.00 and \$1.10, including labor, feed, etc." N. V. Fogg.

"\$1.25 on range." Frank Neville.

6. State in detail the best ration and methods for growing White Leghorn chicks from shell to maturity?

"Whole grain mixture morning and evening 400 lbs. wheat, 200 lbs. oats, 100 lbs. corn. Dry mash in hoppers, 100 lbs. middlings, 50 lbs. bran, 50 lbs. ground oats. Beef scrap in hoppers." Frank Neville.

"Morning of third day feed dry wheat bran, keep same always before them after the third day. When one week old feed good quality commercial chick food in litter with plenty of green stuff and a feed of fine ground fresh beef once or twice a week after the second week. Keep all water vessels clean with fresh water always before them after the first feed. After eight weeks feed same as laying stock." Huber Bros.

"When twenty-four to thirty-six hours old feed with johnny cake made with excelsior meal. Feed this for

two days about six times a day, then alternate feedings with a good commercial chick food. Our method of preparing excelsior meal is 20 lbs. corn meal, 15 lbs. ground oats, 10 lbs. ground barley, 10 lbs. wheat bran. At five days keep dry mash before them all the time, excelsior meal with 5 per cent. beef scrap added. Plenty of green stuff, grit and fresh water all the time. At six weeks we use larger grain ration and change mash mix. Grain mix at this time is 60 per cent. wheat, 15 per cent. cracked corn, 10 per cent. hulled oats, 15 per cent. Kafir corn. Mash mix is 35 per cent. wheat middlings, 30 per cent. wheat bran, 15 per cent. ground oats, 20 per cent. corn meal, add one-tenth of bulk of good beef scrap, also can add one-fourth bulk shredded alfalfa in case of shortage of green stuff. It is easy matter to sprout oats which are good for early chicks, later chicks should have grass runs. We prefer raising all chicks in brooders. Keep everything clean, disinfect occasionally." Sands & Beilman Poultry Farm.

"The first feed is grit, then I start in with a prepared chick food which I continue until they are about three weeks old, when I mix in some fine cracked corn and wheat. After they are old enough to leave the brooders I put them in colony houses and give them free range and feed them twice a day, whole wheat and cracked corn with some whole oats." H. F. Meister.

"Start with some good chick food and bran always before them. As soon as possible put them on cracked corn (fine) and cracked wheat. When on free range feed regular cracked corn and whole wheat and a balanced dry

### Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

ALL STOCK AND EGGS GUARANTEED  
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mash. Plenty of fresh water and clean colonies and entirely free range will produce the best of youngsters." J. C. Punderford.

"First ten days, (wheat bran, dry) fine ground wheat and corn, broken rice and a little millet. From ten days on, cracked corn and wheat, 2-3 corn, 1-3 wheat for grain; mash of 3-parts bran, 1 each of ground wheat and corn. Green bone three times a week." J. Leroy Cunningham.

"Cracked oats at first. Bran and meal always before them after one week, commercial chick food taking place of oat meal. Then to wheat and cracked corn. Beef scrap fed occasionally. Pure water always. Free range if possible." C. M. Walker.

"Do not feed for forty-eight hours, then a good chick food until eight weeks old. After that, equal parts good clean white cracked corn, white wheat, and oats until four months. After that plenty of beef scrap." Harlo J. Fiske.

"Commercial chick food first week, then wheat, hulled oats and a mash of equal parts bran, corn meal and middlings. Good grass range and plenty of clean, fresh water." S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"We feed a prepared food from the shell, with beef scraps, oyster shell and grit. Plenty of green food after

they are ten days old." Turley & Scobee.

"Corn, oats and wheat in some form. Animal and vegetable foods. Both wet and dry mash and johnny cake. We have come to the conclusion that many people do not feed variety enough. We find that animal and vegetable foods are as essential for rapid growth as are the grains. The more they will eat of the proper kinds of food, the faster they will grow." W. R. Sperry.

"First, good vigorous breeding stock; second, well hatched chicks; third, a good chick food for first two months, a good dry floor with plenty of nice clean fine litter to scratch in, a careful feeder who will give enough, but will not overfeed and will keep them busy. A grass run is an advantage. After two months, a dry mash before them all of the time, grain feed twice a day. Later one of these grain feeds is dropped." F. S. Nicholson.

"After the chicks are hatched they should not be given anything to eat until they are forty-eight hours old. Then they should receive a drink of water and their first food. This should consist of a hard boiled egg and some dry bread crumbs crushed very fine, slightly moistened with a little boiled milk. Continue with this feeding for two or three days, then begin feeding

a little chick food. Feed the chick food four or five times a day, feeding only a small quantity at a time. Start weaning the chicks when they are two weeks old by adding to the chick food cracked wheat, cracked corn and hulled oats. Feed all grain in litter. When they are five weeks old start feeding a mash consisting of the following ground grains—equal parts wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats and corn meal. This should be moistened with milk and fed very, very dry, the mash to be fed in the afternoon in small troughs. Keep clean water, fine charcoal, fine beef scrap and grit or sand before the chicks at all times. If the chicks are not on a grass run, give them plenty of green stuff, cabbage, lettuce, onion tops, rye blades or clover cut very fine make good substitutes. Give the chicks lots of room, never crowd them and keep their quarters absolutely clean. When the chicks are about eight to ten weeks old, put them in colony houses on free range." F. W. Christie.

"We use the hot air, indoor brooder system with indoor pen 5 ft. x 10 ft. and outdoor yard 5 ft. x 50 ft. for each brooder section of 75 chicks. As soon as weather permits chicks are placed in colony houses 6 ft. x 10 ft. with free orchard range. Our first feed is charcoal for a bowel regulator after

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which we feed a high grade mixed chick food, an abundance of green food, keeping fresh water, charcoal and grit before them continuously. As chicks mature, we change chick food to cracked corn and wheat, feeding a limited amount of green bone and beef scrap. With a small gasoline engine we grind our own food and have thus cheapened the ration." R. J. Elliott.

"Feed nothing for forty-eight hours after hatching, then scatter in litter small amount of commercial chick food, gradually increasing the amount till the chicks have all they will eat up clean five times a day for two weeks, then three times a day, keeping before them all the time a clean dish filled with prepared growing food. At six weeks of age the chicks may be weaned from the chick food and fed the intermediate chick food, at eight weeks old the prepared scratch food may be substituted for the intermediate. When pullets begin to show signs of getting ready to lay, add prepared dry mash to their ration and continue with the scratch food and dry mash. By following this system you will produce wonderful layers, and your birds will be in the best possible condition." A. M. Pollard.

"I use chick food for the first six weeks, also keep beef scrap, grit and charcoal before them after they are six days old. I scatter a little grit and charcoal on the floor in the brooder from the first until they learn to eat it from boxes. From six to ten weeks old I feed equal parts cracked corn and wheat and from ten weeks old to maturity I feed 10 parts wheat, 8 parts cracked corn and 3 parts oats. Green bone is used for meat food after they are four months old instead of beef scrap. We raise all our young birds on free range in colony houses 8 ft. x 10 ft. Only feed twice per day after they get out on free range and give most of the food at night." N. V. Fogg.

"Our chicks always have free range after they are two or three weeks old and have usually been kept in colony houses most of time until this age,

and fed on bread crumbs, hard boiled egg, and commercial chick food two or three times a week. Then we give wheat screenings fed in alfalfa cut fine. After they are put out on range, we use feeders with wheat principally for grain food and they always grow healthy strong birds." G. L. Wheeler.

"The ration I feed my Leghorns when first hatched is sand the first twenty-four hours and the yolks of hard boiled eggs up to forty-eight hours. Then give them oat meal and bread crumbs, later barley and ground wheat or cracked wheat for four weeks, when they will be able to eat whole wheat which is my standby together with young clover, sprouted oats and alfalfa and bran dampened with milk." John H. Piper.

(Continued in November A. P. W.)

The International Rose Comb Black Minorca Club will hold its next annual meeting during the Chicago Show, December 8-14. Every club member and breeder of Rose Comb Black Minorcas should send an exhibit to this show. The Mid-West Association offers a \$35 silver cup for best display besides the regular amount of cash prizes amounting to \$49. Other cash prizes will be offered by the individual members and the club. There should be at least 200 Rose Comb Black Minorcas at Chicago this year. For premium list address Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind. Those who wish to become club members and compete for the club's specials at any show this season, should address Lloyd C. Mishler, sec'y., North Manchester, Ind.

At the meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club at St. Louis, officers elected for the coming year were: President, M. F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; vice-president, J. C. Fishel, Hope, Indiana; sec'y-treas. L. J. Demberger, Stewartsville, Indiana. Executive Committee, G. H. Rudy, Mattoon, Ill., Earl Hemenway, South Haven, Mich., Jno. S. Martin, Port Dover, Canada, C. D. Cleveland, West Orange, N. J., and W. P. Smalley, Shawnee, Okla.

The club is in good condition and has nearly a thousand members. It will offer medals, cups and cash at various shows. It decided to appoint a number of official judges and will publish a list of those appointed later. All breeders of White Wyandottes may join by sending membership fee of \$1.00 to L. J. Demberger, Sec'y-Treas., Stewartsville, Ind.

A. R. Hoke, Horseheads, N. Y., is a new advertiser in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. Mr. Hoke has bred White Leghorns for years and is building up a strain of strong, vigorous birds that are excellent egg producers. With others, Mr. Hoke has been advertising considerably in the day-old chick business this last season, and was fairly swamped with orders. He is making arrangements so that another season he will be in a position to supply the demand. Mr. Hoke has a large number of breeding birds including some fine cockerels and exhibition hens for sale. He will keep 500 breeders for next season's egg trade. Those who are interested should write him for prices.

\* \* \* Camphorated vaseline pressed into nostrils and into cleft in roof of mouth is a good remedy for fall colds if applied early. \* \* \*

### SEE WHAT PURVIS OF "POULTRY" SAYS ABOUT THE BOB WHITE FARM. DECEMBER ISSUE

DUNNE'S S. C. BLACK MINORCAS  
The Famous Parkdale Strain. Don't forget my grand win at late New York show. I'll have a choice lot of youngsters, same breeding for disposal later on.  
H. DUNNE, Parkdale Poultry Yards, TORONTO, CAN.  
Director American Black Minorca Club.

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E. S. Hoopes, Beaver, Pa.

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¶ It is conceded by expert authorities to be the most practical publication issued in Australasia in connection with Poultry subjects, and enables every reader to place his operations on a profitable basis.

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"The Poultry Bulletin," 42-46 Elizabeth St., Brisbane, Queensland, Australia



## NEW YORK STATE FAIR

J. H. Drevenstedt

**T**HE POULTRY, pigeon and pet stock entries at the New York State Fair held at Syracuse, N. Y., September 12 to 17, broke all records in numbers, the total number of specimens aggregating 6,700. As Judge Minich would say: "This is going some." When Superintendent Waldo E. Gilbert received some 5500 specimens in 1909, he thought the limit was reached. It was, as far as the capacity of the poultry building was concerned. This year the superintendent and his lieutenants were swamped with 1200 more birds and had to pile them three and four tiers high in some classes to crowd them into a building that will hold about 3000 birds comfortably.

Turkeys, ducks and geese were penned outdoors and enjoyed the rain on Tuesday, the first day of the Fair, much more than Judge Kriner, who placed the ribbons. John C. Kriner is a very good judge of live stock, but draws the line on watered stock. However, this was the only day on which old Jupiter Pluvius had his innings, but he batted out a home run while he was at it, the judges of poultry doing very little scoring, the game being called on account of darkness. But all adjudicators were on hand early Wednesday morning and completed their jobs before 3 P. M.

With a suitable building, well lighted and large enough to admit of single tiering, judging can be completed the first day, and with much better satisfaction to both the judges and exhibitors. The present building is totally inadequate for a great poultry exhibit such as the Empire State produces each year. The aisles are narrow and the light in the center of the hall is very poor. Visitors cannot see the birds to advantage in their pens, especially in the lower tiers. The New York State Fair Commission has promised the poultry exhibitors a new building for 1911, one that will fill the bill in every respect. As \$40,000 are to be expended in erecting the poultry palace, we are in hopes that it will match the other elegant buildings on the Fair Grounds in beauty, and provide a roomy, airy home for the feathered visitors.

Supt. Gilbert did his work in the quiet and effective manner characteristic of him, and also did the honors of entertaining the visiting fanciers exceedingly well. He is making the State Fair Show a great and popular Mecca for poultry fanciers, who enjoy the annual reunion in the Salt City immensely. We never saw so many old time fanciers at a fall show as at Syracuse last month, and there were hundreds of new fanciers as well.

The New York State Fair poultry department is the largest in the United States, and in importance is second to none. A prize won there is a splendid advertisement to the successful exhibitor, for it takes the finest kind of birds to win the ribbons in the popular variety classes.

**Golden Barred Rocks**  
THE BEAUTY AND UTILITY BREED. They are Barred, Buff and White. Write for catalogue and sample feathers. They are free.  
L. E. Altwein, Originator and Breeder, St. Joseph, Mo.

## POULTRY

Variety	Single Entries	Pen Entries	Total Numbers
Barred Plymouth Rocks....	26	5	51
White Plymouth Rocks....	38	10	88
Buff Plymouth Rocks....	47	13	112
Silver Penciled Plymouth....	12	4	32
Columbian Plymouth Rocks..	22	6	52
Silver Wyandottes....	26	5	51
Columbian Wyandottes....	29	7	64
Golden Wyandottes....	24	6	54
White Wyandottes....	85	31	240
Buff Wyandottes....	50	10	100
Black Wyandottes....	20	3	35
Partridge Wyandottes....	33	5	58
Silver Penciled Wyandottes..	22	6	52
Black Javas....	19	2	29
Mottled Javas....	9	4	29
American Dominiques....	28	8	68
S. C. Rhode Island Reds....	64	19	159
R. C. Rhode Island Reds....	40	9	85
Light Brahmas....	15	5	40
Dark Brahmas....	26	4	46
Buff Cochins....	14	2	24
Partridge Cochins....	18	4	38
White Cochins....	13	0	13
Black Cochins....	15	0	15
Black Langshans....	26	6	56
White Langshans....	24	5	49
S. C. Brown Leghorns....	29	7	64
R. C. Brown Leghorns....	14	8	54
S. C. White Leghorns....	61	14	131
R. C. White Leghorns....	34	10	84
S. C. Black Leghorns....	41	8	81
S. C. Buff Leghorns....	39	8	79
R. C. Buff Leghorns....	24	5	49
Silver Duckwing Leghorns..	18	6	48
Anconas....	30	9	75
S. C. Black Minorcas....	44	8	84
R. C. Black Minorcas....	18	3	33
S. C. White Minorcas....	23	6	53
R. C. White Minorcas....	11	3	26
Andalusians....	45	13	110
Black Spanish....	16	5	46
W. C. Black Polish....	9	2	19
Golden Polish....	8	2	18
Silver Polish....	8	2	18
White Polish....	12	0	12
Golden Bearded Polish....	8	1	13
Silver Bearded Polish....	14	1	19
White Bearded Polish....	10	0	10
Buff Laced Polish....	12	1	17
Golden Spangled Hamburgs..	16	3	25
Silver Spangled Hamburgs..	17	5	42
Golden Penciled Hamburgs..	15	4	35
Silver Penciled Hamburgs....	5	0	5
White Hamburgs....	9	0	9
Black Hamburgs....	11	2	21
Red Caps....	10	1	15
Houdans....	31	8	71
Creve Coeurs....	6	0	6
La Fleche....	18	3	31
White Dorkings....	12	3	27
Silver Grey Dorkings....	17	2	27
Colored Dorkings....	9	2	19
Black Orpingtons....	30	6	60
White Orpingtons....	43	13	108
Buff Orpingtons....	26	13	91
Black Games....	14	2	24
White Games....	9	3	24
B. B. Red Games....	14	1	19
Brown Red Games....	9	1	14
Silver Duckwing Games....	8	0	8
Golden Duckwing Games....	10	0	10
Red Pyle Games....	15	1	20
Birchen Games....	6	0	6
Pit Games....	12	4	32
White Indian Games....	15	5	40
Cornish Indian Games....	24	3	39
Malays....	5	0	5
Sumatras....	14	5	39
B. B. Red Game Bantams....	23	5	48
B. B. Malay Bantams....	10	0	10
Brown Red Game Bantams..	16	4	36
Silver Duckwing Game Bantams	24	3	39
Golden Duckwing Game Bantams	14	3	29
White Pyle Game Bantams..	13	4	33
Red Pyle Game Bantams....	33	4	53

Malay Bantams.....	6	2	16
Birchen Game Bantams....	22	4	42
White Game Bantams....	22	4	42
Black Game Bantams....	13	4	33
Golden Sebright Bantams..	30	5	55
Silver Sebright Bantams....	24	5	49
Black Rose Comb Bantams..	26	1	31
White Rose Comb Bantams..	19	4	39
Booted White Bantams....	19	2	29
Booted Black Bantams....	6	0	6
Black Tailed Japanese Bantams	16	2	26
White Japanese Bantams...	13	1	18
Grey Japanese Bantams...	6	0	6
Black Japanese Bantams...	7	1	12
Buff Cochins Bantams....	27	4	47
Partridge Cochins Bantams..	23	2	33
White Cochins Bantams....	29	5	54
Black Cochins Bantams....	30	4	50
White Crested Polish Bantams	18	4	38
Buff Polish Bantams....	6	0	6
Buff Laced Polish Bantams..	10	1	15
Light Brahma Bantams....	9	3	24
Dark Brahma Bantams....	8	1	13
Silkie Bantams....	16	3	31
Sultans....	7	1	12

2242 447 4627

Ornamental Fowl, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.

Guinea Fowls.....	12
Pea Fowls.....	4
Turkeys.....	16
Pekin Ducks.....	16
Indian Runner Ducks....	21
Rouen Ducks.....	11
Cayuga Ducks.....	10
Aylesbury Ducks.....	7
Grey Call Ducks.....	29
White Call Ducks.....	16
East India Ducks.....	10
Crested White Ducks....	10
Colored Muscovy Ducks....	13
White Muscovy Ducks....	12
Blue Swedish Ducks....	11
Decoy Ducks.....	12
Toulouse Geese.....	11
Emden Geese.....	14
African Geese.....	4
Brown China Geese.....	9
White China Geese.....	6
Canadian Wild.....	8
Egyptian Geese.....	7
Sebastopol Geese.....	4

Total ..... 273

The judges and their assignments were: W. C. Denny, all Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Game Bantams; W. B. Atherton, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Black Leghorns and American Dominiques; B. W. Mosher, Brown and White Leghorns, Orpingtons; W. G. Minich, Games, Polish and Hamburgs; W. J. Stanton, Pigeons, Pet Stock, Ornamental Bantams; John C. Kriner, Waterfowl; J. H. Drevenstedt, all Wyandottes and Buff Leghorns.

The quality in nearly every class was first class, in some unusually fine. We have handled a great many Wyandotte classes in the past, but do not recollect of ever having seen such a large number of superior specimens at any fall show held in this country. There were 240 White Wyandottes entered, a tidy show in itself. There was a big string of old cock birds penned, but the old fellows were not in silk attire not being through their moult, still the quality of the first and second prize birds was distinctly noticeable both being excellent in type and pure white in color. The hen class was a dream of beauty and a joy to look over. We have no hesitation in saying that the first prize hen is the most typical pure White Wyandotte female of the large type we have ever handled. Although a large bird, every section was beautifully outlined with no coarseness of body noticeable, head and comb harmonized excellently with the rest of

# ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

The great win at the recent Great Allentown Show: 1 Cock, 1-2-3 Hens: 1-2-3 Cockerels, 1-2-3 Pullets, 1 Pen. Stock for sale.

THE GALE POULTRY PLACE,

55 Center Street,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.



the sections. Wyandotte breeders present were enthusiastic over this masterpiece from John H. Martin's yards. But there were others in the money that were of equally fine quality in plumage and type, albeit not as finished products as the blue ribbon winner. Cockerels quite strong, the first prize bird having shape, head points, size and color of the most approved pattern; second and third also strong in color and type, but need more age to show to best advantage. Pullets rivaled the hens in quality, the first and second being well shown and in fine condition, size, type and color being all that could be desired; third, fourth and fifth all high class specimens. The winning pens in both old and young, were excellent in type and color and made the strongest exhibit ever seen at a big fall show.

Buff Wyandottes came next in number of entries and were full of quality, notably first cock, a remarkable bird in shape and very even and beautiful in color, one of the best we have ever handled. Winning hens and pullets sound in color and nice in type. Cockerels rather young to show at their best, but winners were strong in color points. Winning pens even and sound in color.

Silver Wyandottes nice classes, but old cocks were not in good feather, hens excellent, notably the first a sharply and clearly laced hen with clean white centers, nice in type. First cockerel and pullet also high class in color and lacing. First pens of old and young well laced and nice in color.

Golden Wyandottes fairly strong, first hen and pullet being exceptionally fine specimens in color and lacing.

Partridge Wyandottes brought out some good colored males and females in the first and second prize specimens.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes very nice entries, the largest and best class we have yet seen of this variety outside of Boston.

Black Wyandottes quite numerous with some individually fine specimens among the winners.

Columbian Wyandottes not as strong as in past years, the winning pullets and first pen of chicks showing the best

quality, most of the old fowls being in bad feather.

Buff Leghorns were numerous and high grade, about as strong a class as we have seen in some years at an early show. We handled some exceedingly fine cockerels, birds that have the comb, lobes and color as well as type clearly defined, which will make hard ones to beat at the winter shows. Winning cocks, hens and pens were all of the highest quality, while the first pullet was ready to go to any big show now and win, with the other winners equally good in color only smaller and not matured.

Of the other classes on exhibition we did not have sufficient opportunity to inspect them as the crowds in the aisles and the bad light in the hall made examination difficult except by removing the birds from the coops. We did, however, notice a very large falling off in the entries of Barred Plymouth Rocks, a fact to be greatly deplored, as the liberal cash specials and cups offered on this sterling breed should have drawn a full house. Buff Rocks were numerous and excellent, and even the Whites surpassed the Barred in numbers. Some of the Columbian Rocks looked very good to us.

In the Asiatic classes the big entry of Dark Brahmas was a big surprise and indicates that New York State fanciers have not forsaken this beautiful old variety.

Bantams were as numerous and lively as flies in August. 381 Game Bantams is quite a show especially with "Jimmie" Glasgow showing the big Havemyer string of beauties. 591 Ornamental Bantams made Judge Stanton skip around lively to make the awards. Judge Denny had the time of his life in the Red alley, judging a great string of birds until he was red in the face. It was a great class well handled.

"Barney" Mosher had his hands full judging Brown and White Leghorns and the Orpingtons, but he always does his work carefully and conscientiously, so rarely any kicks are coming from exhibitors.

Deacon W. B. Atherton made his

debut as a judge at the State Fair and scored 99 10-11 points. He came near being lost in the heavy feathering of the Cochins, but was glad to find the latter with real feathers on, and also liked the Brahma gents and ladies quite well. The veteran judge was greatly impressed with the State Fair and will come again next year.

Judge Minich handled his Game and Polish classes in a very dignified manner, and made a stunning appearance in his automobile coat and rakish panama hat.

W. A. Smith had charge of the floor, penning and feeding, a job at which he is past master. As far as we could ascertain, everybody was pleased with the manner in which the big show was managed.

#### NO QUESTIONS AS TO LIVE STOCK

"The census man did not ask us any questions about keeping live stock of any kind. I am a little 'One Horse Rooster' in the poultry business, but will answer the questions about poultry just the same.

"Chickens over three months old, April 15th, 1909, 45; value \$45.00.

"Raised sixty chickens in 1909.

"Sold \$42.00 worth of old and young stock, ate the rest.

"Number of eggs produced, 334 1-3 dozen.

"Cannot say what the exact value of receipts for eggs was, as we ate most of them. Will say, however, that we sold eggs and chickens enough to pay for all feed bought for the whole shooting match.

"Allow me to remark, in conclusion, that in my opinion, it pays to keep a few hens if they are cared for as they should be."

"San Diego, California."

A. B. Dalby, Chatham, N. J., owner of Dunrobin Farm, breeder of S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons and Buff Orpington Ducks, has been successful in raising the choicest lot of young stock he has ever owned. Mr. Drenstedt recently visited Dunrobin Farm and reported a very fine looking lot of rich colored Buff Orpington chicks and a large flock of Buff Orpington Ducks. Mr. Dalby also breeds Airedale and Welch Terriers and will be pleased to send his circular and desired information on request to those who mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

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Remember, by keeping "Cook's Orpingtons" you are assured of a ready sale for your surplus stock and eggs, as they are recognized as the *Standard*. *Send 6c for illustrated catalogue*, with origination of all the Orpingtons and hints on poultry keeping.

Advice free.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Box W, Scotch Plains, N. J.



## HARTFORD SHOW

George W. Tracey

The poultry show held by the Connecticut Fair Association, at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 5-9, brought out an entry of 1265 birds. This was considerably less than at last year's big show, but it was due to a clause in the premium list which tended to make the reader believe that every exhibitor would be obliged to purchase a membership ticket at an extra cost of \$2.00. As a consequence, a large number of fanciers who fully intended to enter a string, failed to do so. Chas. M. Murphy, the well known Columbian Wyandotte breeder of South Manchester, Conn., was superintendent.

The show was held in a roomy, airy tent and cooped by the Empire Cooping Co. The judges were W. H. Card, L. C. Bonfey, W. J. Stanton, J. G. Pentland and Paul P. Ives.

The leading classes were the Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds; the White Leghorns, Houdans, Buff Cochins Bantams and Partridge Wyandotte classes also contained some very fine specimens.

Capen Bros. of Bloomfield, Conn., made a clean sweep of it in Barred Rocks, and showed a string of exceptional quality. Their 1st prize cock was really "king of the show" and the space in front of his cage was always crowded by enthusiastic admirers. This cock is also a valuable breeder; he sired the second prize cock, who in turn sired the 1st prize cockerel, three generations of winners. They also breed Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Partridge Wyandottes and their birds have been prominent winners at Boston and Madison Square Garden. Their 1st pen of Partridge Wyandottes at this show was full of quality, as were also their winning Rose Comb Reds. In the White Wyandottes, the 1st hen and 1st cockerel stood out very prominently in their respective classes and were really great specimens.

As usual at Charter Oak, the Rhode Island Reds were good. In the Single Combs, H. P. Deming of Robertsville, Conn., carried off the bulk of the awards, winning as follows: 1st pen, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 2nd cock and 3rd cockerel; 1st pen was a good one, the cockerel heading it being the best young bird in the class. First hen was also a fine specimen of the true type of a Rhode Island Red. Mr. Deming informed us that he has the best flock this season he ever owned, having raised upwards of 700 and will offer a goodly number of them for sale, including the Charter Oak prize winners.

Karl F. Bishop, of Shady Nook Farm, Hartford, Conn., exhibited a fine string of Rose Comb Reds and won 1st pen, 1-2-3 cockerel, 2nd cock, and 2nd hen. Shady Nook Farm was owned by the late Robt. Tuttle, one of the foremost breeders of Reds in America. Mr. Tuttle shipped birds that founded and enriched hundreds of flocks of Rose Comb Reds all over America. In Mr. Bishop's exhibit, the real Tuttle quality was manifested. Mr. Bishop also secured the flock of Rose Combs owned by Dr. Sweet. This flock was the best of the Tuttle strain. Mr. Bishop has a fine flock of young birds.

The Norwich Automatic Feeder and Exerciser Co., of Norwich, Conn., had an interesting exhibit with Mr. Walker in charge. They had a pen of birds to demonstrate the practical value of the feeder as a saver of labor, as well as of food.

A. M. Pollard, the well known S. C. White Leghorn specialist of Mansfield Center, Conn., was present, having in charge a fine exhibit of the Wirthmore Feeds.

\*\*\* Progress in Poultrydom? Bless you, yes! Progress all along the line! Even if the census man didn't count our chickens. \*\*\*

\*\*\* Win at the fall shows? Time to tell about it in an ad. Use space enough to tell the story well and get results. \*\*\*

## DAMPNESS IN POULTRY HOUSE

Q. Kindly advise me in regard to my building as I am bothered very much with a damp floor which is often rather wet instead of damp. The building is 18 ft. long, 6 ft. wide and has two windows which are open most of the time. The floor is raised 12 inches from the outside ground level and is made of matched boards. The building is boarded in below the floor in winter in order to get a warmer building. This floor is always covered with six inches of litter composed of either rye or oat straw. This straw gets so wet inside of two weeks that it must be removed. I would like to know how to have the floor dry.

A. We believe that if you convert the house into an open-front building, you will have less trouble with dampness. Before remodeling such a building, would advise you to read the seventh edition of our book "Poultry Houses and Fixtures" which is now ready for mailing. The price is 50 cents postpaid and those who contemplate building or making alterations in their poultry houses cannot afford to be without this book.

## WHICH ARE BEST LAYERS

Q. Please tell me which of the following breeds will give the most eggs if kept in continuous houses in flocks of 30 or 40 hens each, White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks,

White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons or Rhode Island Reds? J. H. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Properly cared for they should prove equally good layers.

## SOUR CROP

Q. Can you tell me what is the matter with my week old chicks? Their crops are full of wind and they die in a short time. I feed them egg bread cooked, sometimes wetting it with sweet milk. I have given tincture of iron in their drinking water. They stand around and look sleepy, but are not lousy. They are hen hatched chicks. J. V. S., Springfield.

A. Your chicks have "sour crop", a form of indigestion undoubtedly due to your method of feeding. Stop your present food and for 24 to 48 hours give dry stale bread crumbs barely moistened with milk. Give no other food. At the end of 48 hours, discontinue this food give a dry grain chick food. Keep plenty of grit, charcoal and fresh water always before them. Give a little dry beef scrap and green food daily. Use a good insect powder and rub a little of it into the down on top of the heads of the chicks. Do not be too sure they are not lousy if they are running with hens.

\*\*\* It is much better to prevent disease by common sense methods than to dope fowls with a so-called "cure." \*\*\*

## REDS

(SINGLE COMB) J. H. CROSSLEY,

## MADISON SQUARE AND OTHER WINNERS

Three prizes on three entries in last Philadelphia Show. Superb in shape, dark rich red in color, all trapped.

EGGS, \$5, \$3, \$2 for 15. BABY CHICKS \$15 per 100 and upwards Box 777, MAGNOLIA, N. J.

## FRENEAU POULTRY FARM

Breeders and Exhibitors of S. C. White Leghorns. Winner of the highest honors Paterson, Orange and Red Bank, N. J., 1909-1910. Eggs for hatching from my prize winners, also eggs from my well mated utility pens. Day-Old-Chicks after April 15th. Write for Mating list.

H. A. WEBSTER, Owner, HANS ROEHR, Supt. FRENEAU, N. J.

## Buff Rock Chicks

From one to six weeks old 25 cents to 75 cents each. Hens and Yearling Cocks ready for fall showing. Send for show birds and Cockerels and Pullets. Will have them matured for September showing. : : : Write at once for prices DEARBORN POULTRY YARDS, DEARBORN, MICH.

## "TYCOS" Hygrometers

show the amount of moisture (humidity) in incubators. Don't risk eggs, time and money when you can insure hatches with a "Tyco's" Incubator Thermometer and a "Tyco's" Hygrometer. A "Tyco's" Instrument, supplied with any incubator, is the mark which proves that the maker puts value into his machine, regardless of cost. Insist on the "Tyco's." ROCHESTER, N. Y. Taylor Instrument Companies Where the Thermometers Come From



## THE KEY TO SUCCESS IS THE "REGULATOR THAT REGULATES"

The "Universal" Regulator will fit any incubator, and is the only automatic self-adjusting regulator made.

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Send postal and get this booklet, without delay.

THE UNIVERSAL SPECIALTY CO., Plainville, Conn.



## CHATHAM, N. Y., SHOW

George W. Tracey

At the big Chatham Fair poultry show there were upwards of 2,500 entries and splendid quality was present in many of the exhibits. Arthur Whyland of Chatham, has been superintendent for several years and with the assistance of Mr. Drumm and Mr. Callender of Barred and White Rock fame respectively have succeeded in making each show surpass its predecessor. This year A. Schwind, Mgr. of the Dunlap-Schwind Co., took a special interest in the show with the result that it was the greatest success in the history of the fair, and next season effort will be made to make it the leading eastern fair poultry.

This season in addition to the regular premiums, special sweepstake and display prizes were given as a result of which big classes of big quality were in evidence. Geo. W. Weed, the celebrated Black Wyandotte breeder and judge, of Lee, Mass., placed the awards. He was the better part of three days doing the work, another year more judges will be employed and other improvements are in contemplation.

The big feature of the show was the exhibit of the Dunlap-Schwind Co., of Chatham, N. Y. This firm breeds White Wyandottes, White Rocks, and White Leghorns. On White Wyandottes, they made a clean sweep, winning every prize and all specials besides the grand sweepstake prize for best display, all varieties competing. They also exhibited some White Plymouth Rocks of quality, winning 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen and 1 pen, old, also winning 1 pen, S. C. White Leghorn, a fine pen. There were some birds of remarkable quality in this exhibit, the 1st White Rock cock and the 1st Wyandotte cock, being especially prominent. A. Schwind, the manager, reported having raised 7,000 chicks this season, many of which have been sold, but they still have a large number of fine breeding and show specimens for sale. They keep 2,000 breeders and have an incubator capacity of 12,000 eggs, using a Cyphers Mammoth as they also sell eggs for hatching and baby chicks.

In order to show the remarkable fertilizing properties of the poultry droppings, they exhibited some mangel wurtzels, winning 1st and 2nd prizes. The 1st prize dozen weighed 154 lbs., the largest weighing 15 pounds 1 oz. The 2nd prize weighed 148 lbs. They raised these for the use of the poultry.

Jenkins & Park, the specialty breeders of the celebrated Red Lion strain of Rose Comb Reds, made a fine showing, winning 1st pen old, 1st pen young, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, no cocks shown, also winning special for best display, both varieties competing. They had a fine exhibit, comprising birds of fine quality. In the 1st prize pen old, was an 8 year old hen, this hen is the foundation of their flock and old as she is, she is still red and has a record of laying 59 eggs in 61 days in her 7 year old form.

Percy L. Callender as usual made a great winning on his matchless White Rocks, showing a cockerel that was well high perfection, a beautiful colored bird of Standard shape and size. This cockerel is as good a White Rock as we have seen this year. Mr. Callender's winnings were 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st, 2nd pens, young, and 3rd cock. Mr. Callender is one of our best breeders and has about 200 birds to sell at right prices.

J. F. Van Alstyne of Niverville, N. Y., brought over a few Columbian Wyandottes and as a matter of course won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel and 1st pullet. Mr. Van Alstyne reports a good season and has about 400 young Silvers and Columbians to dispose of.

W. B. Drumm, the Barred Rock specialist of Chatham, N. Y., had a fine string in the show. Mr. Drumm is a careful breeder and we predict quite a future for him and his Barred Plymouth Rocks. His record at the show was 1-2 pullet, 1-2 hen, 2-3 cocks, and 2nd hen, all specials and also winning grand sweepstakes prize for the best exhibit of Rocks in the show. Mr. Drumm has upwards of 150 young birds for sale.

Jonas Hayner was present at the

show. It is unnecessary for us to mention Mr. Hayner as the reputation of his Barred Rocks is world wide, having won at Madison Square Garden, Syracuse State Fair and at the Great International Buffalo show. Mr. Hayner reports that his young flock is better than ever and that he is going to make the boys hustle the coming season.

## DEWLAPS IN BRAHMAS

Q. Some Light Brahmas, especially old hens, show what are called "dewlaps" under the throat. Should such be considered as defects? B. R., Mass.

A. There is nothing in the American Standard of Perfection that refers to dewlaps being defects. Some old breeders of Brahmas rather like to see these dewlaps on old hens, especially those that have nice broad heads.

## FALL CHICKS

Q. Can one successfully raise chicks hatched between August and January? S. W. W., Wenham, Mass.

A. If proper conveniences for their care and protection are not at hand, it is a rather difficult matter, but if properly cared for and protected from the cold when winter sets in, late hatched chicks will make satisfactory growth.

## HOW TO CURE CLOVER

Q. What is the best way to cure clover to be used as food for poultry? E. B. W., Milwaukee, Wis.

A. Clover should be cured by drying or "making hay" in the shade and stored in a dry, well ventilated place. To prepare for feeding, cut it in short lengths and steam by pouring boiling water over it.

## SCRATCHING LITTER FOR CHICKS

Q. What is a good material to use as a litter in which to scatter food for little chicks? When I feed them in chaff and straw, unless I give them

more than I ought (I think they should be kept slightly hungry) they fill themselves on the litter and soon have indigestion. I would like to find something for scratching material which they would not eat. R. A. J., New York.

A. Cut clover or alfalfa makes the best litter for small chicks.

\*\*\* Practice economy in labor and in buildings or equipment, but feed fowls liberally on a good variety of wholesome foods. \*\*\*

\*\*\* The price of beef, pork and lamb is still up and going higher. Why not produce your own poultry meat at a cost of from 8 to 12 cents a pound and be less dependent on the butcher? \*\*\*

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OF B. MINORCAS AND W. WYANDOTTES  
Have won highest honors for past four seasons at Greatest American Shows. Exhibition birds furnished for all events.  
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These birds will be fit to put into any show this Fall and Winter. Strong, healthy stock.  
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Farm Raised. Bred to Lay.  
April hatch, \$1.25; May, \$1.00; Yearlings, \$1.00.  
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Silver Cup Winners, Chicago. Big winners everywhere. Eggs from best birds \$5.00 per 15. Half price after May 15th. Choice breeders for sale. Circular free.  
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Breeding Cockerels, Pullets and Hens  
\$2.00 and \$3.00. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15  
H. W. Michael, New Castle, Pa.

**R. C. Rhode Island Reds**  
That are red and STAY RED

The laying kind as well as winners. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs in season, write for price.

**Willow Creek Poultry Yards,**  
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**HOUDANS** A fine lot of Exhibition Houdans, both old and young stock, FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SHOWS.

Write me at once for special price list.

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*New York, Boston, Detroit and Alaska-Yukon Exposition  
Winners. Breeders for sale and choicest lot  
of youngsters ever owned*

**R. S. FRENCH,** FLUSHING, MICH.

**LOOK AT THEM!**

Last month I asked you to look for my winnings at Madison Square Garden, 1910. At America's leading show held December 28, 1909-January 1, 1910

**Brundage's Golden Wyandottes**

WON AS FOLLOWS:

Cocks 1-2-3-4 1 Pen Cockerels 1-4-5  
Hens 1-2-3-4 Pullets 1-2-4-5

**\$100 Challenge Cup for 4 Best Golden Wyandottes**

For five years in succession my birds have made practically clean sweeps at Madison Square Garden. If you want the best in stock or eggs, come to headquarters. Eggs from my best pens \$5 per sitting

**CHARLES H. BRUNDAGE,** DANBURY, CONN.



## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT TORONTO

J. H. Drevenstedt

The Canadian National Exhibition held at Toronto, September 1st to 10th was greater, better and more popular than ever. It easily maintained its reputation as being the greatest fall fair on the American Continent. The attendance was enormous, thousands of Americans crossing the border to enjoy the manifold alterations offered by the liberal and progressive management of big events.

Poultry exhibitors and judges were agreeably surprised and greatly pleased when they cast their eyes for the first time on the new poultry building. The latter is built of brick and stone corresponding in architecture to the other great buildings erected in recent years at Exposition Park. It is very substantially built and the solidity is relieved by a very handsome and attractive exterior. The building alone cost \$36,000, outside of the equipment of wire cages. The latter were supplied by a Toronto firm and are very similar to the cages used by Spratt's Patent. The floor space is great enough to admit of very wide aisles between the tiers of coops, the latter being double tiered except in the Pigeon wing. The ventilation is excellent and the light is supplied from all sides by large windows and from smaller side lights in the gables of the roof.

The entries filled every available cage and in many cages two specimens were found. There were about 4800 single entries, (no breeding pens being exhibited) in poultry, pigeons and pet stock. The quality of the exhibits was of the very best, in the majority of the classes penned, in fact, inferior specimens are the exception at Toronto show. Wyandottes were strongest in number, White leading with 158 single entries, containing a number of very promising cockerels and pullets among the winners, the old cocks and hens also showing superior class, notably first cock, a naturally white bird of fine type with beautiful head and comb. First hen was a very fine large typical hen of proper length of body and back showing Wyandotte instead of Cochins lines.

Silver Wyandottes were represented in large numbers and with specimens of better quality than in many years past. First cock was a fine bird in shape and color, one of the best we have seen in years. The winning hens were exceedingly well laced, the white centers being clear, the black lacing free from frosting. Some hens not in the money showed plenty of quality, although in poor feather. Golden Wyandottes, fairly strong in number, but we have seen better classes at previous shows as far as the general average of the quality is concerned. Partridge Wyandottes: excellent in quality, some of the winning males and females being very rich in color and fine in penciling. Buff Wyandottes, smaller classes than usual but the quality was equal if not better than that seen at past shows, the females, notably first hen and first and second pullet, being very sound in color, being a rich strong buff on surface with pure tail and wing flights to match. Columbian strong classes, notably the cockerels and pullets, which were well along, the winners being of good size, nice type and very good in color markings. Partridge Wyandottes: good classes, but most of the males were not in good feather and the females looked rusty on surface although well penciled in the winners. Black Wyandottes: few, but very good in quality.

Plymouth Rocks came next in number of entries, the Barred variety being strongest with over 150 entries, quality uniformly good with winning pullets exceptionally nice in color and barring. White Plymouth Rocks: not as well represented as they deserve, the classes being small, considering the great popularity of the variety in the United States. Its about time some of our White Rock Breeders invaded Canada with an army of first-class White Plymouth Rocks. It would help the latter regain its prestige in the Dominion and help the American exhibitors as well. But we will give fair warning to

the latter, that only the best of specimens must be sent to Canada as the fanciers, over there are thoroughly posted on Standard-bred poultry and are less superficial in their examinations of exhibition stock than most breeders and fanciers in this country. It takes a very good bird to win a blue ribbon at Canadian shows. Big Joe Bennett judged the Rock classes in the same good form he has displayed at many of the previous exhibits of Plymouth Rocks at the Toronto National Exhibition. He is a Rock specialist who has a keen eye for color and type. Mr. Bennett thinks White and Buff Rock breeders should hustle a bit more and not allow the Barred Rocks to distance their favorites. Buff Rock breeders especially need prodding as the decline in entries of the Buffs is alarming. Years ago there were very strong classes of Buff Rocks exhibited at Toronto, but Orpingtons seem to have supplanted them in popularity of late.

Leghorns: first-class in quality and well up in numbers, notably the Single Comb Whites. Brown Leghorns were strong in females, the winning hens and pullets being fine in color and type. Buff: fairly strong in numbers and very good in color, type and head points of winners.

Rhode Island Reds are "coming up", the entries at Toronto being quite strong and the quality superior to that seen at past shows.

Orpingtons made a great showing not only in point of numbers, but in quality as well. In Buffs, the winning cockerels were veritable jumbos in size with good color but not shaped up to the Orpington type, being too rangy and lacking fullness in breast and body; pullets showed up much better in type and color. Winning Buff cocks and hens were first-rate in size, color and type. Black Orpingtons: great in quality, notably first and second cocks, a pair of beauties in shape and richness of color, the second, barring a rather poor comb, being about the most typical Black we have seen in a very long time. Winning Black hens just as good in quality, but most of the hens were in molt and did not show to best advantage. Black Orpington cockerels and pullets very promising, several of the winners being pointed for later shows when they are bound to make strong bids for the blue ribbons. White Orpingtons also loomed up stronger than in past years, but in quality were not quite up to the Standard of the Blacks and Buffs, albeit there were some exceedingly fine birds among the winners. The chief fault with the cockerels was in the plumage, the latter being still rather green and lacking the silvery whiteness demanded in all white exhibition specimens, but in size, shape and comb, most of these young males were superior to the average and when fully matured and properly con-

ditioned should make a fine showing at the winter exhibitions. Several of the blue ribbon winners were imported from England and clearly demonstrated the fact that our English cousins are adepts at breeding White Orpingtons of great size and pure white color.

The Hamburgs and Polish exhibited by veteran Canadian breeders made a glorious showing and proved a rare treat to fanciers who love the bird beautiful. We have never seen a more beautiful pair of chicks than the first Black Hamburg cockerel and pullet at Toronto. In style, comb, lobes and color of plumage, they were the stars of the show.

Dorkings, small classes of good quality, only a reminder of the once great classes at Toronto.

Asiatics, classes were fairly well filled with birds of excellent quality, but Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans do not seem to have the power to attract breeders that they had ten or more years ago.

Bantams were numerous and great in quality, notably in the Ornamental classes in which several Silver Sebrights starred, and Cochins Bantams kept Sharpe Butterfield busy for one day selecting the winners.

Suffice it to say, it was a wonderful show for so early in the season. The management was first-class, all judging done behind closed doors, and completed by five o'clock in the afternoon of the first day, with prize cards, winners and exhibitors names and addresses up at the same time. American exhibitors should make a note of this big Toronto show for another year.

\*\*\* Sweep down the cobwebs, clean out the dust, wash the windows and sweeten up the poultry house with a good coat of whitewash applied hot, before you fill up with the winter flock. \*\*\*

### MINEOLA BUFF WYANDOTTES

After June 1st, Eggs reduced, New York Winners and all others as they run, \$3.00 per 15.

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300 Choice S. C. White Leghorn yearling breeders  
Special prices for quick buyers. Write  
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The Birds in our breeding pens are the best blood obtainable. They are healthy and full of vigor. **EGGS** We will sell a limited number of eggs at \$2.00 and \$5.00 per sitting. Write  
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**Columbian** 300 youngsters for sale, all bred from Madison Square Garden and  
**Wyandottes** HARRY B. MILLER, Scranton Winners, at reasonable prices. CLARKS SUMMIT, PA.

**DAY OLD CHICKS** From First Prize Winners at Grand Rapids, Holland and Allegan. Excellent layers, Barred Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns ten to fifty cents each. Safe arrival guaranteed. Mention A. P. W. Write for illustrated circular.  
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30 ACRES DEVOTED TO POULTRY 17 YEARS OF LINE BREEDING

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**WHITE WYANDOTTES S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS TOULOUSE AND EMBDEN GESE**

In such competition as the Kent Co. Poultry Association Show and the Rhode Island Poultry Association Show, this year we won 12 firsts, besides numerous minor prizes. Send for mating list. Our motto is "Onward for Better Still." Visitors welcome, and will be met with carriage if notified in time  
**C. W. RICHARDSON & SONS, P. O. Box A, APPONAUG, R. I.**



## WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

J. H. Drevenstedt

White Indian Runner ducks have made their appearance in England, and like all newcomers in the poultry field, they met with a warm reception from inevitable opposition that springs up whenever something new appears, feathers or no feathers. The originator is immediately put on the pan and roasted, and the variety condemned before it has been thoroughly investigated and examined. Just at present a wordy war is being waged in the columns of the *Feathered World*, England, over the White Indian Runners exhibited at the Palace Show which throws considerable light on the sudden appearance of these white sports. As American breeders are every bit as fond of novelties in the feathered line as their English cousins, we reprint in part the criticisms and comments of English fanciers on this latest new variety. A correspondent who signs himself "Fawn and White" in the July 1st issue of the *Feathered World* writes:

"I should like to ask through the columns of the F. W. of Indian Runner duck breeders if the bird that was awarded the first prize at the above show last week is eligible to be called an Indian Runner. My opinion is that it is not. Seeing that in the columns of F. W. in 1903 so much was said by leading Runner breeders about 'purity of race,' and any bird showing slightest symptoms of any crossing was to be rigorously discarded, that discussion, I believe, had its reward in bringing about until now the distinct understanding that only the original 'fawn and white' was the pure Indian Runner duck. This being so, how can it be said that a bird of pure white plumage is an Indian Runner, as reported in F. W. last week to have won at the Royal? It is bound to be admitted that this bird was bred or made up by an out-cross with, probably, an Aylesbury or Pekin or White Crested duck.

"As a breeder of Indian Runner ducks, I shall be anxious to learn if this color or any other 'self' color is to be accepted by the Indian Runner Duck Club to compete with the original fawn and whites at the forthcoming shows. I am not prejudiced against new varieties, but, seeing that the Indian Runner Duck Club lays down so rigorously in its standard book of rules that no crossing of any kind is to be resorted to, I think it will be most satisfactory to all Indian Runner fanciers to know if these new colors are to be accepted as Indian Runner ducks. Referring to the 'F. W. Year Book,' I find Mr. Bygott, in his notes on ducks, hints at the probable evolution of the White Indian Runner. This is the only intimation I can find about them. Seeing that he now places a white one, 'bit short in the head' (vide report), in front of a good one of the old original and accepted Indian Runner duck, I think it must be that he was charmed by the news of their manufacture and fell in love with them at first sight. It would be interesting to know if an Indian Runner Club judge would have placed them in same order."

In the July 15th issue of the same publication several replies were published to the above, Matthew Smith starting the ball rolling with the following comments:

"I did not see the bird referred to; but color or the want of it will not bar its right to the name of Runner. When the Waterfowl Club were getting up the Standard for Indian Runners in 1896, I stuck out for our dark Scotch strain of Runners being included in

the standard, but the late Mr. Digby would not have them. They were a self color, and better type and nearer the original color than most of the present day Runners. Why did I give them up? To meet other Runner fancies.

"I do not see that it will be to the advantage of the breed to open our standard to a great variety of colors; but let us have the natural type and color of the original Runner so far as possible. The Indian Runner is the work of nature not the handiwork of man. There is no other duck on earth anything like the true, old, original Indian Runner duck as imported.

"I have heard a whisper of a class or classes to be provided at the forthcoming Palace Show for self colors. Let them come, then; we will see what is in the Fancy. If the turnout is a lot of mongrels, let it be their last gathering in the show pen. May their next be with green peas.

"There are a number of new varieties of ducks in which the Runner plays an important part. Why mix up the pure until we lose sight of the original?"

Plenty of sound logic and common sense in Mr. Smith's comments, which can be profitably and beneficially considered by breeders of Indian Runners in this country just at present, when true type and color of Indian Runners

seems to be the bone of contention among them. What J. Donald writes is equally good food for reflection for Indian Runner breeders of both countries, so Mr. Donald clearly points out the necessity of preserving or sticking to the correct type of Indian Runners, regardless of color markings when he states:

"I am opposed to the view of your correspondent that only fawn and white birds are admissible in Runner ducks. If the white bird, referred to, has true type, I think it is quite entitled to be shown as a Runner and to

## WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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## Few Choice Cockerels for Sale

R. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively  
WINNERS at all leading shows in America. Have won more 1st and 2nd at Madison Square Garden than any other exhibitor or breeder. Show and breeding stock for sale. Mention A. P. W. T. A. McKITTRICK, Hudson, N.Y.

## S. C. Buff Leghorns

## BLUE RIBBON WINNERS

Boston, Chicago, Cleveland

*That's the kind I breed from. I can furnish you young stock that will win the blue for you. Single birds, pairs, trios and pens. A few Hens to spare and one Cock. Let me prove my assertion.*

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Single and Rose Combs

Geo. W. Tracey Strain

I have a choice lot of breeding stock, many of them bred from my Buffalo International 1910 Show. Description and prices on request.

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## Wheeler's Single Comb White Leghorns

*If you want to win, buy from a man  
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¶ For years Wheeler's White Leghorns have carried off highest honors at America's leading shows, including Boston, Baltimore and Buffalo.

¶ They have the correct shape and color, excellent combs and rich yellow legs demanded by the new Standard.

¶ I can furnish you with winners in Cocks, Hens, Pullets and Exhibition Pens. I have hundreds to select from. Write me where you are going to show and what you are willing to pay, and I will tell you what I can do for you.

¶ I also have for sale best lot of breeding Cockerels, Yearling Cock Birds and Yearling Hens that I have ever offered. Also a limited number of choice Pullets from \$3 up.

¶ If you want the best birds and desire to make money, Wheeler's White Leghorns fill the bill. Description of birds and full particulars furnished on request.

G. L. WHEELER,

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take a prize. I have always contended that it is a mistake to award prizes to wellmarked birds of bad or inferior type, and I think it would be still another grave error to include birds of other colors if of common or bad type. The only so-called white Runners that I have seen in the show pen were exhibited at the Palace in 1908, but these had no claim to be classed as Runners: they were nothing more or less than common small white ducks, devoid of true Runner character.

"It is due to the action of the Waterfowl Club, very largely under the guidance and direction of the late H. Digby and the present Mr. Bygott, that the grave mistake of sacrificing true type for evenness of marking was made, thereby accentuating the deterioration of true Runner character which has been such a noticeable feature of the breed since the W. F. C. included them under its ban, but I think I may also claim that a great improvement in type has set in since the Indian Runner Duck Club was established, and if this club continues to use its influence rightly and well, I am in hopes of again seeing ducks standing out as distinct from other ordinary ducks, and of the type known as Indian Runners, as they did in this country long, long ago. As I recollect the Cumberland ducks over forty years ago, a great many of them were more broken in color and unevenly marked than the accepted markings of the present day, and I dare say most breeders will have noticed that when birds come heavily marked they are very often the best type of the brood, which, I think, lends support to my view that the accepted markings of today are very largely artificial. Some few years ago I said, in a letter to your paper, that I expected or hoped then shortly to secure something from the original source, and more recent knowledge of their history enables me to say with some confidence that they are of various colors, including fawn, white, and broken fawn-and-white. It was the Waterfowl Club who fixed the standard markings, and these were adopted by the I. R. D. C., but in a much more liberal spirit, and were to count for little if accompanied by bad or faulty type, and I think the I. R. D. C. will probably need to enlarge and widen its standard on color in the near future. Type is the essential character of a Runner duck as distinct from the other breeds, and this is the point which our English judges and the Fancy press have been so slow to grasp. Far too little importance has been attached to type and too much stress has always been laid on evenness of markings, and the true shape and color of the bill have been sacrificed for mere length."

Indian Runner breeders should cut out the above and paste it in their hats or bonnets. It will remind them of the fact that the shape of an Indian Runner is paramount; color secondary.

Last but not least, appears the letter

of William G. Kingwell, the gentleman who exhibited and bred the White Indian Runner which caused the interesting controversy. Mr. Kingwell writes:

"In the first place I wish to point out to your correspondent in F. W. of July 1 that there is such a breed as White Indian Runners, and they have a standard of perfection, but they have not been shown in this country; in fact, I think the young drake at the above-mentioned show was the first ever seen in an English show pen. But the bird in question was not winning in an Indian Runner class, as your reader might think from 'Fawn and White's' letter, but in an Any Other Variety class, there being buff and blue Orpingtons, Cayugas, and Indian Runners competing in this class.

"If your readers will refer to the reports of Continental shows, I do not think they will find any of note that have not two classes on for White Indian Runners.

"I might add that the bird that won at the Royal was bred from a trio I brought from Germany last November and this trio cost me 15 pounds, exclusive of carriage, shipping, etc. Are the general public likely to think that I would give close on seven guineas each for birds just manufactured from 'an Aylesbury-Pekin or White Crested duck?'"

"My White Indian Runners have bred very true to type and color, and are exceptionally good layers of large white eggs; in fact, I think they have a great future."

We have not seen or heard of any White Indian Runners exhibited at American or Canadian shows, but it is only a question of a short time, when they will appear on the American Continent, as the true Indian Runner has a great future before it, especially as a prolific layer of eggs. It is the Leghorn of the duck tribe, distinct in type from all other webfooted varieties as well as in habit. But the thick-headed, short-necked, horizontal-bodied ducks as Indian Runners that we meet with at some fall shows, albeit fair in color markings, are not true Indian Runners,

but a refined selection from the common puddle ducks. There is as much difference in type between the latter and the genuine article as there is between a Brahma and a Leghorn.

### THE BEST EGG MACHINE ON EARTH Single Comb Buff Leghorns

At New York State Fair, September, 1910, I won 2nd Pen old, 2nd, 3rd Pen young, 1st, 4th Cockerel, 4th Cock, 3rd Hen, 2-3 Pullet  
Going out of S. C. Brown Leghorns; 50 yearling Hens at \$50 or \$1.25 each. A few fine Cockerels.

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has proved its worth as an egg producer. It has no equal. It gives the eggs a smooth, sweet taste. You need it, and we know you need it. A trial will convince you that you will always use it. Send for booklet with testimonials and prices. Get in a supply now and help the moult along : : : : :

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**D. LINCOLN ORR, Mgr.**

THE GROVES PRODUCT CO.

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## RILEY'S BARRED ROCKS

*Do you want to be among the winners at your coming show this winter? Don't forget that I have many winners growing, ready for delivery after September. You may have been one of those who neglected to buy some of my eggs, or one of the many whose order I could not fill. My books show that I sold and shipped 5434 eggs this season. Riley's Rocks will surely be heard from, the coming year.*

HENRY D. RILEY, Box C, STRAFFORD, Chester Co., PA.

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**SINGLE COMBS EXCLUSIVELY**

The finest that years of Scientific line-breeding can produce, winners at all the leading shows. My breeding yards are headed by males that have won at New York, Boston and Cleveland. Send for free mating list describing them.

GEO. L. BUELL, Dept. A, LORAIN, OHIO

### Winners at Chicago December, 1908

**COCK**  
1st, 3rd and 4th  
**HEN**  
1st, 4th and 5th  
**COCKEREL**  
1st, 2nd and 4th  
**PULLET**  
1st, 2nd and 5th  
**PEN**  
1st and 2nd  
**SPECIALS**  
Silver Cups and Specials  
for Best Display

## RUDY'S PERFECTION WHITE WYANDOTTES 1500--FIFTEEN HUNDRED CHICKS FOR SALE--1500

ALSO

**300--CHOICE BREEDERS--300**

Buy your Show Birds and Breeders now. Quality never better. Write for prices. Illustrated mating list FREE if you mention this journal

**RUDYDALE POULTRY FARM**  
GEO. H. RUDY, Box B, MATTOON, ILL.

### Winnings at Kansas City, January, 1910

**COCK**  
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th  
**HEN**  
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th  
**COCKEREL**  
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th  
**PULLET**  
1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th  
**PEN**  
1st and 4th  
**SPECIALS**  
\$150 Silver Cup for Best Bird in Show.  
\$50 Silver Cup for Best Display.



# INTERPRETING THE STANDARD

Conducted by

J. H. Drenstedt

## BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS AT PHILADELPHIA

Q. Please tell me the number of entries in the Buff Cochinchina Bantam classes—cocks and hens—at the last Philadelphia show, and the owner of second cock and hen? E. W.

A. Only one cock and one hen were exhibited at the Philadelphia show, January, 1910. Both won first prizes, Edward Faust being the exhibitor of both.

## BUCKEYES

Q. If consistent, please publish a small account of the Buckeyes. Am interested in them and would like to know what they are, their origin and when admitted to the Standard. New Subscriber.

A. Buckeyes originated in Ohio and derive their name from the Buckeye State. Mrs. Metcalf, we believe, was the first to produce Buckeyes. They resemble Rhode Island Reds in shape and in color, the latter being of a darker shade of red, but they differ from the Reds in having pea combs instead of single or rose combs. They were admitted to the Standard in 1903.

## ORPINGTON SUB-VARIETIES

Q. In addition to the recognized Standard varieties of Orpingtons, namely Black, Buff and White, what other non-Standard or sub-varieties are there and where did they originate? G. D. V., Little Falls, N. H.

A. Rose Combed Buff, Rose Combed White, Rose Combed Black, Spangled, Jubilee, Blue, Cuckoo and Ermine. All originated in England except the Ermine variety, which had its origin in Massachusetts, although several breeders in New York State are at work producing a Columbian Orpington which is similar in color of plumage to the Ermine, but differs from the latter in being the result of Light Brahma-White Orpington crosses, while the Ermine originated by A. L. Goodwin is a nearly pure White Orpington with only a small part of Black Orpington blood in its veins.

## LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS

Q. Please answer the following and oblige a subscriber: Out of one hundred eggs from a prize winning strain of Light Brahmas I got 6 chicks and two of these were common black

chicks. Later in the season the breeder sent me three sittings of eggs. Out of these I got 11 chicks. I know the little pullets are worthless for breeding for they have dark feathers in the back and saddle. There are two cockerels coming on; one of the first hatched has the typical Brahma head and hackle feathers, a beautiful black with the narrow white edge, and a beautiful striped saddle, but he shows dark feathers on the breast, and the later hatched bird is a beauty in hackle and saddle, but is so dark on the breast that he looks almost like a Silver Wyandotte. What chances have such birds in the show room? I would have felt repaid if I could have had only one show bird, but I have no hope this season. M. G. F.

A. The Light Brahma chickens are still too young to determine their value as show specimens. The dark pullets which our correspondent believes to be worthless, should moult into strongly and finely marked specimens when fully matured, but will no doubt show black feathers and ticking and dark undercolor in back, especially the first year. But such pullets often moult into great show hens and are invaluable as breeders. The dark breast feathers on the cockerels will disappear when the birds drop their chicken feathers and moult in their final coat of feathers. Breeders should be patient and not discard or condemn Light Brahma chickens that are only half grown, as Brahmas mature very slowly. When they are six

# Buckeye 50-egg Incubators

## Beat All Records

Last season we couldn't build them fast enough to keep up with the demand. Returns from all cities where Buckeyes were sold show more sales of Buckeyes than all other makes combined. Four dealers alone sold 10,000 in six months and wanted more. This season we won't disappoint anybody. We're going to build 100,000 Buckeye 50-egg Incubators. We've got the factory equipment to do it and we'll work it full time. As the greatest seller and the best hatcher, the Buckeye 50-egg Incubator is

## the sensation of the incubator world—\$6 to \$8—guaranteed

The Buckeye is a hot-water hatcher—the system which has proven to be the most successful. It holds just 50 eggs—a quantity that you can easily gather together at any time. The machine is so compact that it is the easiest regulated on the market. Once the regulator is set for a hatch you need not change it until the chicks are out. The Buckeye is less trouble than one setting hen, though it hatches as many chicks as four hens. No experience is required to run it successfully.

The ventilation of the egg chamber is perfect and automatic—and the necessary moisture is supplied by natural methods.

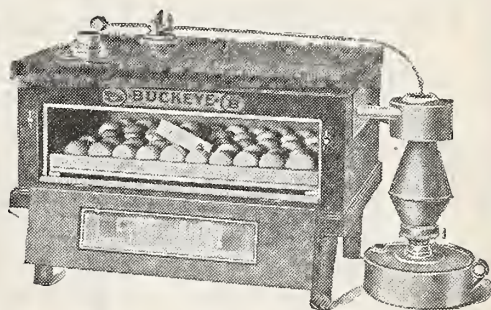
The Buckeye 50-egg Incubator has been known for twenty-one years as the best machine of its size in the world. They are carefully built of the best material and contain every desirable device found in any machine at any price.

There are thousands of people who want incubators—who want to get some of the big profits that are in the poultry business—but they don't want to go into it on a large scale, nor do they want to pay the big prices most manufacturers ask. The Buckeye is just the incubator such people want. It sells at from \$6.00 to \$8.00, and everyone is guaranteed to hatch every fertile egg or the money will be refunded.

Ask your dealer to show you a Buckeye 50-egg Incubator. If he cannot do it write us and we will tell you where you can see one. We will also send you our illustrated catalog and our two books "How to Make Money the Buckeye Way" and "51 Chicks From 50 Eggs."

These free books are sure to interest you. Write for them to-day.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 527 W. Euclid Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.





months old it is time enough to look them over carefully and then only judging their coming color qualities by the new and not the old feathers.

#### BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS

Q. Are Buff Orpington Ducks an American breed, and if so, who originated and breeds them? D. E., New York.

A. Buff Orpington Ducks originated in England but have been exhibited at New York for several years by A. R. Dalby, of Dunrobin Farm, New

Jersey, and several others. Mr. Dalby imported his original stock from England and has been quite successful in breeding them to type and color, his winning specimens attracting much attention from fanciers of ducks. From all indications Buff Orpington Ducks will become very popular in the future, now that the color and type has been well established. Mr. Dalby informs us that the demand for these new web-footed fowls is unusually large, the color being rare and unique among the breeds of ducks, no doubt being largely responsible for the desire on the part of fanciers to possess them.

#### DOWN BETWEEN TOES DISQUALIFIES

Q. Will down between the toes of clean legged varieties disqualify an exhibition specimen under the new Standard?

A. We regret to state that it will, if left on the specimen, and if removed will also disqualify the specimen if detected by the judge. It is really a minor defect, down appearing not infrequently between the toes of young males and females and disappearing when they become adult cocks and hens. To make down between the toes a disqualification is inconsistent with the laws that govern breeding stock, as it handicaps and destroys the value of really superior specimens by allowing inferior ones to compete for the prizes. Removing the down so that the evidence is unmistakable of its having been removed, will under strict interpretation of the rules of the new Standard, constitute faking. Among old breeders and fanciers, however, it is generally considered legitimate to remove the down between the toes of young birds, and such men deplore the action of the

American Poultry Association in making a law that none will observe except in the breach.

\*\*\* With hatching eggs selling at \$2 to \$5 each, don't forget that you can produce eggs for the table at from 6 to 10 cents a dozen. \*\*\*

\*\*\* Barley meal added to the mash is a good corrective for diarrhoea in chicks or fowls. Try it! \*\*\*

### Tuttle's Celebrated Strain of R. C. Rhode Island Reds

On the Original Tuttle Farm.

At the Connecticut State Fair, Sept. 5-9,  
2 firsts and 3 seconds.

Breeding and Exhibition Stock for sale

KARL F. BISHOP,

197 Blue Hills Ave., Hartford, Conn.

### White Plymouth Rocks

I paid U. R. Fishel \$50 for the Cock bird and \$10 apiece for the hens to start my flock. "Snow Ball" my favorite cock bird for 1910 has won every place shown. First at Ohio State Fair in 1909, and First at Cleveland as a cockerel in 1908. I guarantee satisfaction and a square deal to all. Write me for prices on stock and eggs.

C. M. Reynolds, Fullerton, Nebr.



## TWO KINDS OF CHEAP CREAM Separators

There are two kinds of cheap cream separators.

One is the seemingly cheap kind, cheap in first cost, cheap in design, cheap in construction, cheap in efficiency, cheap in durability, and cheap in everything but merit.

The other is the really cheap kind, cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, original in design, ideal in construction, perfect in efficiency, lasting for twenty years, and barely beginning where the other kind leaves off.

That's The

## DE LAVAL KIND

which compared with other cream separators is simply in a class by itself.

### The De Laval Separator Co.

165-167 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK  
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173-177 WILLIAM ST.  
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1018 WESTERN AVE.  
SEATTLE

### Hillcrest Farm's Champions

Partridge, Silver Penciled, Columbians, Barred and Golden Barred Plymouth Rocks

We can furnish you with Exhibition stock that will please the Judges, bred from our Madison Square Garden winners. We will show at Madison Square Garden again this year.

WM. F. FOTTERAL, Proprietor,

OAKFORD, PA.

### Bred to Lay WHITE WYANDOTTES Bred to Win

An extra fine lot of Cockerels and Pullets. Get your orders in early.

THOS. R. LEVERS,

R. No. 1,

HORNELL, N. Y.

## AGAIN

### QUALITY SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

The champions of New York State Fair, winning more firsts than all competitors combined. This with my winnings at Madison Square Garden, Buffalo International, Rochester, Batavia, Canandaigua, Waterloo, Johnstown and Auburn, shows the quality of my Silvers. They're layers too.

LeROY W. SIEGFRIED, Route B, WATERLOO, N. Y.

### Clark's S. C. White Minorcas

Line bred ten years for exhibition and egg production. At New York State Fair, Sept. 12-17, 1910, in strong competition, *The Tioga Strain* of White Minorcas won 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 cockerel, 1 pen old, 1 pen young, 4 pullet.

Every bird was bred and raised at my farm. Utility and breeding stock at reasonable prices according to quality.

TIOGA POULTRY FARM,

L. D. Clark, Prop.

APALACHIN, N. Y.

### RED LION STRAIN ROSE COMB REDS

None better for exhibition and utility. Wonderful layers, winter and summer. Birds of our breeding have won the highest honors at Madison Square Garden, New York State Fair and other large shows. 750 choice birds for sale, many of them of surpassing exhibition quality. Prices reasonable and a square deal guaranteed. Address

JENKINS & CLARK,

Specialty Breeder,

CHATHAM, Col. Co., N. Y.

Member R. I. R. C. of America.

Please mention A. P. W.

### RIDDELL'S MATCHLESS BUFF WYANDOTTES

MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1910

First Cock, first Hen, first Cockerel, first Pullet, first Pen, old, first Pen young. At the Great Cambridge Fair, 1910. I furnished first Cock, first Hen, first Cockerel, first Pullet, first Pen, old, first Pen young. Some choice stock in old and young for sale.

Andrew Riddell, Box 29 A, R. F. D. No. 6, Greenwich, N. Y.



# WOMEN'S WORK AND SUCCESS

Conducted by

Helen T. Woods

## A CITY WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH POULTRY

Annah N. True

I HAD ALWAYS disliked "hens". Not for any particular reason but just on general principles. I knew no more about them than what I got in a passing glance at a scrub lot of "back yard biddies", and I considered the keeping of them a sort of disgrace to respectable people and never could believe there was a profit to be made from keeping poultry. But—just about this time, my husband developed a case of hen-fever, in its most malignant form and invested in thirty-two Rhode Island Red chicks. They were beautiful fluffy little things, and at that stage of the game, I could not help liking them.

Very soon they began to die. One by one, (sometimes by twos,) they left for that bourne from whence no chicken has yet returned. Over-feeding, chilling, and every other kind of thing were attributed as the cause of the mortality. No doubt we had not helped matters by feeding them quantities of shreds of roast beef when they were but a week old, because it "looked so cute to see them run about with it." If the temperature dropped a bit (they were in an out-door brooder) we would rush them in, warm them up, and put them out again to become again chilled, when we would repeat the process. The wonder is that any of them lived, for the treatment they received would, I think, have given a box of quinine pills pneumonia.

The first question my husband would ask on his return from work was "Have any more died?" and always I could inform him of one or two fatalities, and at length, he began to grow weary and said he hoped every one would "croke", he liked to bury them so well.

They did not all die, however, for some strange reason. Seventeen lived, twelve pullets and five cockerels. We had fussed so much with them that they had become very tame, and after the fashion of amateurs, we named them, christening them "Prudence," "Betsy," "Billy," "Buck," and so on, and from that time I took them under my wing for better or for worse and it looked many times as though it might be worse.

At five and one half months Prudence layed her first egg, and shortly after the others began, but I did not begin to keep a strict account of eggs laid until the first of January. From that time until the first of September they have laid 1100 eggs. In

the course of the nine months, I have killed four pullets, so that I have averaged ten hens for the entire time. Considering that we knew absolutely nothing about poultry, I think this is not a bad record.

We live in a busy city and are surrounded by foreign families of the lower class who are crowding out old families as rapidly as possible. We at first feared that our chickens might be stolen but have had no trouble, and on the contrary the people surrounding us would be good customers if we could accommodate them. We have added forty more pullets to our flock, but we cannot begin to supply the demand for eggs and poultry in our own neighborhood. If anyone doubts the advertisements in poultry papers to the effect that a living can be made from poultry on a city lot, let him get a few hens and convince himself that it is not "rot" by any means.

In the beginning we had no intention of selling eggs, but before I realized it we had three regular customers, and there is not a week passes

that I do not turn away customers. We have established a trade by supplying good sized fresh eggs. They cannot be other than fresh with at least two people after every egg laid. We sold off our cockerels at a good price and half paid for our new coop with the proceeds.

We raise the chicks by the Philo system, seeing to it that they have plenty of room to grow. Many people in this vicinity who use these coops crowd the chicks too much when they begin to develop and consequently are a month or two behind ours in beginning to lay.

We have no prize birds, our flock being composed of good straight practical Rhode Island Reds, which I think good stock for a beginner. A woman making a gown for the first time would not invest in the best broadcloth for practice work. Why should the beginner in the poultry business invest in ten dollar sittings of eggs? Prize winning stock are very beautiful to look at, but as they are not death proof, I do not care to risk much in attempting to breed them until I have learned more by experience.

We have made many pleasant friends through our interest in poultry and feel that we have learned a great deal that we never should have otherwise. Aside from the profit there is much pleasure to be derived from keeping poultry, an incentive beyond the almighty dollar.

\*\*\* Sure! They are all "best breeds", every last Standard one of them—for the man who prefers them. \*\*\*

## WE HAVE 2000 BREEDERS

White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks.  
STOCK, EGGS and BABY CHICKS

Farm raised; ask us about them  
THE DUNLAP-SCHWIND COMPANY, CHATHAM, N. Y.

## EXCEL WHITE WYANDOTTES

Trap-Nest Bred for Size, Shape, Color and Laying Qualities. Do not use any small hens in the breeding pens or males under weight. Do not use any but the big layers for breeders. *Stock and Eggs for sale in season.*

P. N. BARKER, M. D.,

TROY, Bradford Co., PA.

## PAYNE BROS. ROSE COMB REDS

Have no superior. They win the Blue and lay the eggs. They have been unbeaten during the last three years at New England's leading Red shows and have carried off the honors at the great Buffalo and other big western shows. Our stock is simply wonderful in color this season. If you want winners for your coming show, address us; we can supply you.

PAYNE BROS., Rose Comb Red Specialists,

PORTLAND, CONN.

## Lisk's White Wyandottes

Bred  
to  
Lay  
and  
Win

Win for himself and customers at the best shows in America. Some of the largest breeders buy their winners of him.

*Why Don't You?*

Fine, well matured, snow-white, blocky Cockerels now ready to sell and win. Prices right. Write your wants

FRED C. LISK,

Box L,

ROMULUS, N. Y.

Bred  
for  
Vigor  
and  
Quality

## OPRINGTON MAGAZINE

sons of Crystal Palace winners; in *Buff*s, sons of Champions of America under Stanfield; in *Black*s, pure Empress-Nabob strain.  
MILTON BROWN, Cheviot Farms,

Send us 25 cents for year's subscription, or 50 cents and add any 50 cent poultry magazine published.  
Black Orpington Club Catalogue 10 cents. Also Orpington Cockerels at bargain. In *Whites*,  
Box P-W,

CINCINNATI, OHIO



# HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Conducted by

Prince T. Woods, M. D.

## DISEASED EGG ORGANS

Q. Can you tell me what is the matter with my hens and what to do for them? I have killed four that were in their second year and were very poor layers. They were healthy and in good condition, but on opening them, found that the eggs were misshapen and about the color of liver. They are fed wheat and oats in litter, mash consisting of bran and cooked vegetables, also beets, cabbage and apples for green stuff. A. S., Rochester, N. Y.

A. The egg organs, of the fowls which you killed, were diseased and probably there had been several slight hemorrhages in the ovaries from ruptured blood vessels. This would give the liver-like appearance to the eggs. Would advise putting your birds on a hard, dry grain ration, feeding a liberal amount of green food and some beef scrap but no soft mashes. Would dispose of the old hens, keeping only the pullets and yearlings.

## LEG WEAKNESS

Q. My chicks, about seven weeks old, lose the use of their legs; their wings become raw from scraping on the ground and they soon die. Have fed all kinds of feed, including commercial chick food. Please give me the cause and remedy. R. H. C., Ohio.

A. This form of leg weakness is common in chicks that have been over forced causing the bodies to outgrow the strength of their legs. It is difficult to cure. Feed more green food, avoid the use of condiments and give less heating and fattening foods.

## PIP

Q. Please advise me what is the cause of pip in chickens, and give me a cure, also a preventive. M. E. M., Kansas.

A. Pip is not a disease, but a symptom of one and is the result of a feverish condition causing the outer skin of the tongue to become dry and horny. Examine your chicks carefully and if you can locate the cause of

the trouble, remove it. Equal parts of glycerine and water may be applied to the mouths of the affected chicks with a medicine dropper once a day. If the scale beneath the tongue is loose, it may be gently removed.

## GAPES

Q. If a flock of chickens is troubled with gapes, will the same trouble be likely to appear next season,—I mean, is it hereditary? Please give me a preventive and cure for gapes. M. A. DeL., Huntington, Pa.

A. Gapes is a parasitic disease and is caused by the presence of small red worms in the windpipe of the chick. It is not hereditary, but is contagious and the ground infected may remain so for many years unless thoroughly disinfected. Chicks affected with gapes should be confined in small runs. Ground and coops should be disinfected with a good creolin disinfectant at least once a week. Runs should be changed frequently ground being previously disinfected. The runs from which they are removed should be thoroughly soaked with a strong creolin solution, spaded up, sprinkled with slaked lime and turned again. It will probably be necessary to remove the worms from the windpipe of the affected chicks by means of a gape worm extractor, horse-hair

or feather tip. As a preventive, when you are through growing chicks this summer, give the land a thorough top dressing of air-slacked lime and plow it in.

## CORNS

Q. I have several hens that have hard corn-like substances form at the base of the foot, making them walk lame. Have trimmed the hard places several times after which they walk all right for about a week. The roosts are low and there is a dirt floor in the house.

A. Probably the roosts are too narrow. Use 2x3 scantling with the edges slightly rounded. Soak the feet of the affected birds in warm, soapy water, then carefully dig out the hard pit of the corn.

\*\*\* Caponizing is easy to learn and capons are more profitable than cockerels. Better meat, more meat, better prices. Try it. \*\*\*



## Belle Brand Crushed Oyster Shells

### Make Poultry PAY!

Tests show where these shells have been used—duration of test 22 days—number of eggs, 33; weight of eggs, 1489.6 grammes.

Where Sharp Grits were fed—test 22 days—number of eggs, 6; weight of eggs, 257.6 grammes. This is convincing argument why every poultry house or yard should have them. They'll make hens lay an egg a day, with firm, hard shell—less liable to break in shipment.

**Belle Brand Crushed Oyster Shells** supply Carbonate of Lime in natural form and acts as a grit, making them superior to any other poultry food on the market. Write for Free Catalogue to  
**LOUIS GREBB, BALTIMORE, MD.**

## SPECIAL SALE



## COCKERELS FROM THE FINEST \$5.00 Up

AT COMMON EVERY-DAY PRICES

Utility stock reasonable. Write your wants.

CHAS. H. WARD,

BETHEL, CONN.

## HUMPHREY'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Win at Madison Square Garden, Boston, New York State Fair, Schenectady and Cleveland, Ohio. A few exhibition and utility Cockerels and Pullets for sale after

October 1st. No old stock for sale.

H. E. HUMPHREY,

18 Cottage St.,

GREENWICH, N. Y.

## Read's Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Won eighteen regular prizes at the last two New York and Boston Shows. I am offering for sale the choice of 2,000 young birds of the same breeding as the above winners. They are the best I ever raised and look good enough to win in any company. Write me soon if you want the best

FRANK D. READ,

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

Formerly of Fall River.



102 EGGS  
IN  
131 DAYS

## BIG MONEY IN RHODE ISLAND REDS

No breed excels the Reds for laying, beauty, general purpose or show room  
No strain of Reds excel

## Buschmann's Non-Fading Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Our show record in eight different states for the past seven years stands unequalled. Our last great triumphs were in 1909-10, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Indiana State Fair, Illinois State Fair, Chicago, Kansas City, and Fanciers' Association Show, Indianapolis. Four different Cock Birds took four first prizes at four of these shows. Our sales list and show records will be sent if interested.

## 2500 YOUNG BIRDS, 50 COCKS AND 100 HENS TO SELL

Have you seen my "Origin and History of Rhode Island Reds," also "How to Mate, Line Breed and Judge Them." Send 10 two-cent Stamps.

C. L. BUSCHMANN,

4930 North Meridian Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Non-Fading Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.



## POULTRY-KEEPING AS A SPECIALIZED BUSINESS

James Dryden

(Continued from page 819)

### HATCHING THE CHICKS

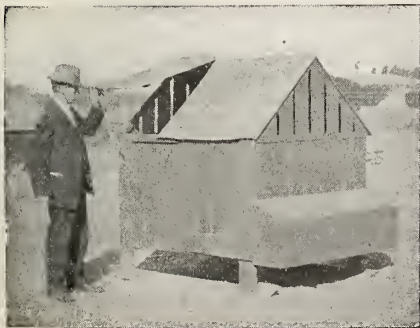
Four or five years ago each farmer, and when I speak of farmer I mean poultryman, for every farmer there is a poultryman, each farmer four or five years ago, hatched and raised his own chickens by using incubators, individual brooders ranging in size from 150 to 500 eggs. Now the hatching has become a specialized business. Men make a special business of hatching chickens; they do nothing else. There are probably a dozen hatcheries with capacities of 10,000 eggs up to 60,000 or more, and though I haven't the figures I have no doubt that those hatcheries during the past season, hatched considerably over a million chicks. Those chicks are not all retained in Petaluma. Many of them go several hundred miles away as day-old chicks. Many of the poultry farmers buy their chicks from the hatcheries. Not all of them, however. Some of the most successful farmers were incubating their own chicks, but the business of the hatcheries has been growing rapidly the past two or three years and the past spring it was hard for the hatchers to fill their orders.

The hatcher works on a basis that will give him a certain profit for his labor whether he furnishes the eggs or merely does the hatching of the eggs. Where the farmer takes his eggs to the hatchery the hatcher charges him from 3 to 4 cents for every chick delivered, the price depending some on the fertility of the eggs.

When the hatcher furnishes the eggs as well as the chicks, he charges from about 7 to 10 cents a chick, depending on the price of eggs at the time.

### BROODING 1500 CHICKS IN A FLOCK

The farmer takes the chicks from the incubator home and puts them in brooders already prepared for them, but during the past season large numbers of the chicks, instead of being taken home, were taken to another man to raise. Here is another special business that has sprung up, that of raising the chickens. This has been brought about by a new system of raising the chicks, and I want to prepare the poultry writers for another



A house for broody hens. Hens are dropped in through the roof. House has slat floor.

## SACRIFICE SALE EGG-RECORD PEDIGREED S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Owing to health and business changes, I will sell my entire stock, composed of my breeders, some having 95 1-4 scores and egg-records up to 267, also 1st Cockerel, Detroit, 1910, 1st Cock, Grand Rapids, 1910, 75 choice Cockerels and 125 Pullets. I can show anyone that \$800 to \$1000 can be made with this stock next year and purchase price realized before spring

DR. LAWRENCE HEASLEY, DORR, MICHIGAN

## DEMMING'S SINGLE COMB REDS

Still maintain their prestige as being one of America's leading strains, both for exhibition and utility. At the Big Charter Oak State Fair, 1910, on 5 entries, we won 1st Pen, 1st Hen, 1st Pullet, 2nd Cock and 3rd Cockerel. These winners and others as good and some better for sale. Fine breeding males \$3 to \$5, females \$2 to \$5. Exhibition birds at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,

ELM TREE FARM, H. P. Demming, Prop., ROBERTSVILLE, CONN.

## Young's Strain S. C. White Leghorns

(I HAVE NO OTHER BREEDS)

*It is acknowledged the world over for its superior laying and exhibition qualities. I have 500 grand yearling hens for sale now at \$2.00 per head. Hundreds of fine Cockerels and Pullets after October 1. Address*

D. W. YOUNG, MONROE, N. Y.

AMERICA'S GREATEST QUALITY SHOW.  
POULTRY, PIGEONS, CATS, PET STOCK.

**THE BOSTON SHOW**  
MECHANICS' BUILDING  
Jan. 10-14, '11  
ENTRIES CLOSE Dec. 22, '10  
For premium List and Entry Blanks.  
Address W. B. ATHERTON, SECRETARY,  
30 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

## It Surely Does Hatch Chicks

THAT'S what you want an incubator to do. You don't care so much how it does it, just so it hatches the most "livable" chicks. That's exactly what you can be sure of when you buy a

## Prairie State Incubator

A High Record Every Time

The Prairie State machines are made according to tried and true principles of incubation. No guesswork, no mere theory. They are constructed of the best materials and built with the one end in view of hatching "livable" chicks. Besides this, they are the most convenient and economical. Easy to handle, safe and certain of results. The most expert and prosperous breeders use and recommend *Prairie State Incubators and Brooders* because they have found them best. Read this letter from one of the leading poultrymen in the country:

"We consider the Prairie State machines so far ahead of any other make we have ever seen or operated that they are in a class by themselves."  
Roswell P. Crafts,  
Maplewood Farm, Wilmington, Vt.

Send for our latest catalog. It is free. Write for it today. A postal will do.

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481 Main Street

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Cleaning-out day. Note box of lime on sled; this is sprinkled in houses.

shock. Anyone who has read poultry papers at all has read something like this: "Don't put more than 50 or 75 chicks together in a brooder." This special business of raising the chick-

**Capen Bros'. Barred Plymouth Rocks**  
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**C. Bricault, M. D.V., Lawrence, Mass.**

ens has grown up around the possibility of keeping as many as 1,500 chickens together in a flock with a brooder stove to keep them warm.

I saw 1,500 chicks taken out of incubators, put in boxes holding 100 each, but divided into partitions holding 25 each; helped an old man of 72 years load them on a wagon; rode with him through the streets and two miles out in the country; helped him put them in a little cheap house 20x20 ft. The brooder stove had been lighted an hour before and the house was warm with a brooder temperature. The stove was in the center of the room and has an oil burner, the fuel being engine distillate, fed from a 10-gallon tank attached to the outside of the house. The chicks were soon scampering around the room, keeping a certain distance from the stove, however. A fence made of 1-inch poultry netting 12 inches high, with burlap sewed on both sides of it, was put in a circle around the stove and about six feet from it. The purpose of this fence was to keep the chicks from getting back into the corners before they learned where the heat was. About the second day this fence is taken away and the chicks given the whole room to run in.

The gentleman, 72 years of age, Mr. Carpenter by name, was raising 5,000 chicks at one time in this way, and making his living by it. At three months of age the pullets went to the farmer who furnished the eggs to the hatchery. This is the second year Mr. Carpenter had been doing this and when I saw him he was well pleased with the result. Another gentleman, without help, was raising 8,000 in this way. Others were following the same special business. Quite a number of the farmers were using the same brooder system.

The special advantage of this system is the saving of labor it makes possible. One brooder of this kind will take care of as many chicks as 15 or 20 ordinary individual brooders. The distillate costs 9 cents a gallon, and the stove will use from 6 to 9 gallons a day depending on the weather. Some think 1,500 is crowding the brooder a little and do not put more than 1,200 in it. The stove is kept hot enough so the chicks will keep back two or three feet from it. At night they lie in a circle around the stove and the larger the circle the less crowding there is. If the fire goes down the circle contracts and there is too much crowding. During the day they run all over the floor, and they are a busy, spectacular lot. There is no prettier sight in chickendom. They have no lack of exercise. They get it running foot-races around the room. One problem is to feed them so as to prevent what a cowboy would call a stampede or what a football fan would call mass playing or bucking the line. If a bit of meat were thrown in the room there would be a scramble rivaling in intensity that of the football players in bucking the line for a touchdown.

I may say that we are testing this system of brooding at the Oregon station, and hope soon to publish the results in bulletin form for distribution.

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are prize winners and money getters. They swept the deck at the Egg Chatham Fair. Some fine stock for sale.

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that are Standard in shape and color. Winners for ourselves and our customers. 200 farm-ranged young birds for sale.

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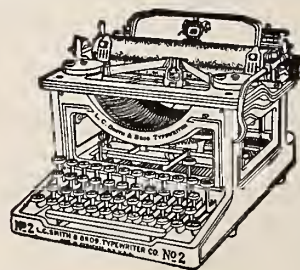
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# BEST FOR THE TABLE

Conducted by

Helen T. Woods

"Now with your gayest songs lead on!  
Join in the revel the trees make here,  
For woods will be sad for half a year;  
Riot a little—summer is spent,  
And all the winter the woods keep lent."—F. S. Palmer.

**"W**HATEVER PLEASES the palate nourishes the body" is an old maxim that appeals to the lover of pickles, which as an article of food are frequently tabooed for an overwhelmingly large number of persons suffering from digestive disturbances. Notwithstanding this latter fact, there is ever an irresistible desire on the part of housekeepers at this season of the year when late vegetables and fruits are plentiful, to indulge in the preservation of pickled and spiced relishes for winter use. The very air is delightful with the spiciness of "pickling time", and is apt to incite in the veriest "faster" a keen-edged appetite.

There are many and varied combinations of fruits and vegetables, alike appetizing and desirable for pickling. Many housekeepers keep a large earthen jar in readiness for any left over fruit or vegetable that may be used advantageously as mixed pickles. Boiled vinegar is first placed in the jar and bits of lima or string beans, cauliflower, cucumbers, nasturtium seeds, green tomatoes, peppers, and onions may all be put in the jar until there is sufficient to concoct a mixed pickle.

A brine should then be made by using about one-fourth as much salt as water, having it deep enough to properly cover the pickles. When the salt is dissolved, put the pickles in carefully so as not to bruise them. They may be left in the brine twelve hours or as much longer as desired, and when removed should taste slightly salt. If they are too salt, freshen with water and place in vinegar that has been allowed to come to a boil. They may then be kept indefinitely. All seasoning and spices used should be fresh and carefully selected, for the flavor is largely dependent on the spices used.

Such spices as cinnamon, clove, mustard seeds, horse radish, ginger root, mace, peppercorns, and tiny red peppers are usually tied in a bag and then placed in the jar, while salt, sugar, mustard and tumeric when used are put directly into the vinegar. Some sugar is used in almost all pickles whether intended to be sweet or sour, but the so-called sweet pickle, "canned and pickled and smothered in sweet" is a favorite relish with many people.

All utensils used in the preparation or cooking of pickles should be porcelain or agate-lined ware and the receptacles used for storing them should be earthen or glass, and it is

perhaps unnecessary to state that these should be immaculately clean, and after being filled, kept tightly covered.

## CHILI SAUCE

By C. R. G.

- 11 ripe tomatoes
- 4 onions
- 1 red pepper
- 1 cup vinegar
- ½ cup brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 doz. whole cloves
- 2 teaspoons salt

Scald and peel the tomatoes, chop the onions and peppers fine. Place all the ingredients in a porcelain-lined kettle and boil one hour. Bottle while hot.

## PEAR CHIPS

By Mrs. B. S. K.

- 8 lbs. pears
- 8 lbs. sugar
- 6 lemons
- 2 oz. green ginger root
- 1 glass cold water

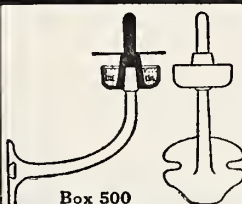
Peel and cut the pears in small thin strips, pare the ginger root and cut into small bits, squeeze the juice of the lemons and cut the rind of two into thin strips. Place all in a pre-serving kettle and boil until tender and transparent.

## PICCALILLI

By Mrs. F. E. C.

- 1 peck green tomatoes
- 8 onions
- 6 peppers
- 2 qts. vinegar
- 2 cups brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon all kinds of spice
- 1 tablespoon salt

Slice the tomatoes and allow them to stand over night with one cup of salt sprinkled over them. Drain off



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have a standard hatching record of a chick from every fertile egg; they maintain this splendid showing because all features of their construction—heat, moisture, ventilation, and similar details—are carefully looked after and perfectly worked out.

The Excelsior or Wooden Hen will hatch a brood before your hens stop laying. You can market your early broilers and mature pullets into quick layers at a time when both will yield an extra big profit.

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**GEO. H. STAHL,**  
Box A90 Quincy, Ill.



In the morning and chop the onions and peppers, put the spice in a bag and place the tomatoes with all the other ingredients in a large kettle and allow it to cook for five or six hours or until the vegetables get soft.

#### MUSTARD PICKLE

By Mrs. J. W. D.

- 3 heads cauliflower
- 3 qts. small cucumbers
- 2 qts. small onions

Pick the cauliflower apart, peel the onions and place in a stone jar, covering with salt. Drain off after twelve hours and steam for five minutes. Use the following

#### DRESSING FOR MUSTARD PICKLE

- 1 gal. warm vinegar
- 2 cups flour
- 3 cups brown sugar
- 12 tablespoons mustard
- 2 tablespoons tumeric

Mix the flour, mustard and tumeric with cold vinegar and stir into the hot vinegar until smooth. Add the cauliflower, onions, cucumbers and sugar and cook altogether for about an hour.

#### BAKED APPLES WITH DATES

By E. C.

Pare and core tart cooking apples and fill the space left by the removal of the core with dates which have been stoned and washed. Sprinkle the apples with sugar and bake until tender. Serve with cream.

#### SPICED GRAPES

By E. C.

- 4 lbs. grapes
- 2 lbs. sugar
- 1 cup vinegar
- 3 teaspoons ground cinnamon
- 2 teaspoons ground cloves

Wash and remove the skin from the grapes and place the pulp in a porcelain-lined sauce pan and allow to simmer until soft when it should be strained through a sieve fine enough to remove the seeds. Add to this strained pulp, the sugar, vinegar and spices together with a few of the grape skins and simmer slowly for about two hours. Place in glass jars while hot.


#### STUFFED TOMATO SALAD

By E. C.

Skin the tomatoes and slice off the top of the tomatoes. Scoop out the centre and sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper. Fill with equal portions of celery and walnuts, chopped and mixed with mayonnaise dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves with garnishes of celery.

\*\*\* When young stock is housed this fall do not overcrowd the houses and do not shut them up in tight quarters. Close confinement in crowded closed houses after a summer in open coops on range often results in colds and roup. \*\*\*


\*\*\* Who will be the first man to supply soft roaster growers with vigorous baby chicks instead of eggs for hatching? Opportunity here for someone and it ought to pay big for both seller and buyer. \*\*\*



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**ALFRED G. CLARK**      Willoughby, Ohio



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IN EIGHT YEARS!

No fake "Secrets," no humbug "System," no cooped fowls, but a PRACTICAL, open-air BUSINESS METHOD of making every hen pay a clear profit of over \$4.00 a year. GRUNDY Fireless Hatcheries and Brooders, Vermin-Proof Coops, Food-Saving Feeders, Dirt-Proof Water Fountains, Hen-Protecting Nests, Lice and Mite Killers, Chick and Laying Hen Foods and everything you need. Better than any others and cost LESS THAN ONE-THIRD as much. See my free Booklet.

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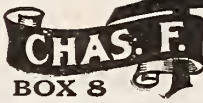
No more eggs for sale, but I have 250 of the choicest S. C. White Leghorn youngsters I ever owned, all bred from my Buffalo Show Winners, where in one of the largest and best classes of the season

### FISKE'S WHITE LEGHORNS

made a clean sweep of every first prize and others as follows: 1-3-5 Cocks; 1-3 Hens; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels; 1-2 Pullets, 1 Pen. Some desirable old stock from my this year's breeding pens for sale at reasonable prices. I GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU.

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## SPECIALTY BREEDERS

Single Comb

## WAITE LEGHORNS

Guaranteed WHITE to the Quill Eggs for Hatching





## BROWN LEGHORNS

J. H. Drevenstedt

(Continued from page 822)

long legs in proportion to their bodies, as the Spanish did, and that the legs were yellow in color.

2nd. That they were different in shape, their combs being coarsely serrated.

3rd. That their faces were red, and also the ear lobes, and not white like the Spanish.

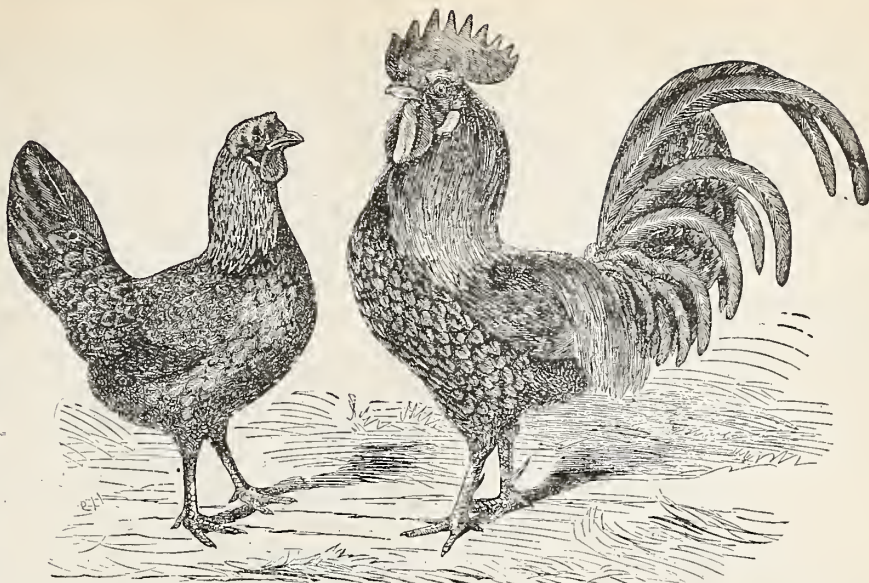
"Mr. Flint was disposed to favor us, and, at the next exhibition, the club received them as Leghorn fowls. Mr. Flint was then managing the *New England Farmer*, and during that year I, with others, wrote articles upon the subject, which were published in that paper during the winter, I think, of 1865. In writing upon poultry, I say: 'Tell the truth and shame the devil.'"

Mr. Felch, a few months after, made the following reply to "B. Leghorn's" criticisms of his first communication on the origin of the breed, in the *Poultry World*:

"I cannot see anything which should make me change my base, but I can see, as he did, how incomplete my article was, which compels me to answer him. And in answering the first twenty-one lines of his article, I will say that the date 1855, in my article, was a misprint, and that it was in 1853 that the first Brown Leghorns came into this country; and that the Brown Leghorns of to-day, in color of plumage and purity of blood, and as breeders of type and feather, are not one whit ahead of them. The only difference is, that the Leghorns of to-day are larger. The fact that since they have come into public notice, others have imported specimens that have, in each instance, bred true to form and feather, should be proof-positive to every reader that they have some pretensions as a breed at home; and it is a fact (to speak from my own experience, of which I do not guess), that these fowls have always, since 1858, been bred and known as Leghorns by the breeders. Childs and Houghton of Worcester, and myself, well know that the reason they were not generally known to the public was because there were no poultry exhibitions in the country, after their advent, until 1864, and at the show in Worcester that year we were compelled to exhibit them as Spanish, which we did under protest. On the second day of the fair, Mr. Flint, then Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, was present, and we appealed to him, and the characteristics of the Leghorns, in comparison to the Spanish, were discussed; and it was there they were first acknowledged publicly as Leghorns, all conceding that the two breeds were different in form and plumage and general characteristics.

"In answer to the next two-thirds of a column, I ask: Is it any the less strange that English people should fail to know the existence of the Leghorn breed? America failed to appreciate the Silver-penciled Hamburgs until they had been long bred in England, and came across the Atlantic as 'Bolton Grays,' as was the fact in the case of the first importations. His argument seems to be that because England failed to recognize the Leghorns, therefore no Leghorns could exist,—which seems to imply an inveterate prejudice in favor of England, amounting to a conviction in his mind, that 'no good can come out of' America. I, for one, am willing to excuse Mr. Tegetmeier from writing of the Leghorn, when, at the time he wrote, the breed had not come to notice, either in England or America.

"In reference to Mr. Tegetmeier's 'mongrels,' I have fully answered above. I believe that they were a breed when they came to our shores. In answer to his remarks about hens with upright combs, I will say that, perhaps, in my article to which he refers, I was not particular enough in my meaning. I do not think the poultry fanciers of New England would believe me foolish enough to try to win a prize on hens with upright combs. I assert that a strain of White Leghorns which will



One of the earliest illustrations of Single Combed Brown Leghorns published in the *Poultry World*. The picture was made from stock of Reed Watson, one of the pioneer breeders of Brown and Black Leghorns in the United States.

produce ten per cent. of the pullets with upright combs, will produce cocks, ninety per cent. of which shall possess combs which stand straight on their heads, and are consequently marketable. I also assert that a strain which produces hens, all of which have thin combs lying flat over the sides of their heads, as spoken of in the October number of the *World*, by me, will produce at least forty per cent. of the cocks whose combs will lop before they are even twelve months old. In the one case, gentlemen, you have forty per cent. of disqualified birds; in the other, twenty per cent. Now, which strain will you prefer? I still say, the hen whose comb is inclined to be upright is

sure to be the best breeder, and the experience of ten years breeding them, has made me believe it. A cock with a lopped comb is as much disqualified as a hen with an erect comb, and, in value, is worse off; for no good breeder would use the cock, while he would the hen.

"As to the 'squirrel-tail' spoken of by him, he should have understood that I was writing about the Brown Leghorns as I first saw them. They were, in carriage, much like Bantams.

"I agree with 'B. Leghorn' as to the color most desired, and heartily accept a little more length of leg, which does much to destroy the Bantam appear-

## LAMSON'S R. C. Brown Leghorns

Are always on the nest because they are bred to lay and pay. Madison Square winners. Circular.  
H. S. Lamson, Box C, Cameron, N. Y.

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My Brahmas won every ribbon but one last Winter at the Great International, and made a "clean sweep" at the Ontario Winter Fair. I have some classy youngsters on the way that look like doing "the trick" again. If you want good ones write me : : : : :

H. W. Partlo,

Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada

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## S. C. White and Brown Leghorns

are without a doubt the greatest layers of large white-shelled eggs in the world today. Raised as nature intended, coupled with years of scientific mating and breeding, we have succeeded in establishing wonderful egg-layers in both varieties. Write for our illustrated catalogue, it will interest you.

## WAYNE POULTRY FARM

F. W. CHRISTIE, Prop.

STONY POINT, N. Y.



ance of which I have spoken. I should be glad to meet and know the writer, and can assure him a cordial welcome if he will call on me."

It was left for Frank J. Kinney, however, to give the Brown Leghorn a boost that even some of our modern poultry boomers would view with envy as well as admiration. Mr. Kinney's remarks appeared in the *Poultry World*, December, 1873. We reprint them without further comment, to wit:

"A great deal is being said about this comparatively new breed. I claim to have owned the first that were ever landed in America, having bought, on ship in Boston harbor, in June, 1853, two hens and one cock, about one year old, the trio weighing 13½ pounds. They were very handsome, and very different from any poultry I had ever seen, and I liked them, but objected to the small size of their combs and wattles, and I commenced immediately to increase the one and diminish the other, by selecting the largest hens and the broadest, lowest cocks, with the smallest combs and finest wattles, to breed from. And by following this course for a long series of years, I have succeeded in breeding hens that weigh from 4½ to 6½ pounds, and cocks that weigh from 5½ to 7½ pounds. I have kept strict account with my fowls from the beginning, and can, by comparing figures, see no difference in the time of their maturing and commencing to lay. Some commence when three months and a half old, and none commence older than five months. I could give figures in cases where I have 'timed'—if you please—twenty-five pullets nearly every year for the last seven years, and a less number of them for the last twenty years, were it necessary.

"The best I have ever done, was the past year. I had a large number hatched out the 9th of August, 1872, and selected twenty-five pullets, to whom I gave an extra run and moderate feed for five months, when they commenced laying the 9th of January, 1873. These twenty-five hens laid, up to the 9th of August, 1873, 3,750 eggs or 150 each; their average weight is 5¼ pounds, and they will lay, before the 9th of August, 1874, 240 eggs more each, supposing they are properly fed and cared for, and they will lay as many every year for four or five years at least. These hens are constantly and closely confined, except a few weeks in moulting time. We carry the out-of-doors to them—all they cannot get through glass and slats—the rest of the year. We had yards of twenty three-year-old hens last year that averaged 240 eggs to the hen, about 100 more than the same strain laid six years ago, when they were a pound lighter to a hen and had not got used to being forced.

"At another time I will give my experience and views on the subject of forcing poultry.

"I have travelled a large extent of country in my day, and have seen a great many hens that deserve to be reported in the papers. I can call to mind instances in many states, where honest farmers have pointed out hens to me, saying: 'That is a wonderful hen, she is as old as my second gal, and has allers laid and never sot; she is more than ten years old,' or, 'There is a hen as old as Jane, and she is twenty years old,' etc. One man in Canterbury, N. H., killed a hen on the twenty-first birthday of an adopted son, and the hen was older than the boy, and had allers laid up tew last year, and now she has got so fat, was just good for nothing at all.' These hens were barn-yard fowls, and of all colors, but uniformly low, square, substantially-built fowls.

"I have never seen a very gamey-looking hen, or an Asiatic, that was a good laying hen very long—not many years. We had one hen, old 'Red Ribbon' that laid over 2,200 eggs, and died at the age of nine years and three months from breaking an egg internally. She was as healthy-looking a hen as any in my yards at the time,

and, as near as I could judge, might have laid for years longer but for the accident. 'Signora,' now in my yards, is six years old, and has laid over 1,300 eggs. I have one hundred and more chicks in my yards, hatched from eggs laid by pullets which were raised this year; have chickens (November 13th) three months old, hatched from eggs laid by pullets that were hatched

from eggs laid by 'Signora' after the 5th of March, 1873. The old hen, when in condition, weighs 6¼ pounds; said pullets commenced laying before they were 3½ months old, and weigh, as pullets, more than 4¾ pounds.

"Mr. I. K. Felch may have his Leghorns 'at an average weight of 3¼ pounds as fowls and resembling, while young, and before commencing to lay,

## S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

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CHAS. W. SWITZER, Owner-Manager,

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win by a mile at Madison Square Garden. At five shows, 1905-1910, won 12 out of 25 firsts, (more than double nearest competitor). 3 out of 5 Best Displays, 3 out of 5 Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel, Pullet and Pen, 5 out of 8 Champions, (five times as many as any other exhibitor) 5 out of 8 shape specials. Eggs \$5, \$10 and \$15 per 15.

Greystone Poultry Farm, F. H. Davey, Mgr. Yonkers, N. Y.

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Edited by E. T. Brown

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the Derby Game, with cocks never to exceed 5 pounds each, and identical in color with the Black-Red Game,' if he pleases. I prefer pullets that resemble good Brown Leghorns—Standard fowls—and weigh  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 pounds more than his, and cocks that resemble good Standard Brown Leghorn cocks and weigh 6 to 7 pounds. It seems to me to be not at all in order to compare Brown Leghorns with Games. One might as well compare Black Hamburgs with Black Cochins."

I. K. Felch, in his most vigorous and characteristic style, replied to Mr. Kinney's criticism and incidentally riddled the latter's extravagant claims of the wonderful egg records made by Brown Leghorns, in the following number of the *Poultry World*, as follows:

"I have read Mr. J. F. Kinney's articles on Brown Leghorns in the June and September issues of the *Bulletin* and the December issue of the *Poultry World*, and have several times been asked by correspondents and friends to answer him. Not wishing to go into any controversy I desisted. But in the last mentioned article he chooses to refer to me in a sarcastic way, which would, to one not used to the breed, give a false impression, viz., that I was breeding Brown Leghorns not true to their type. This and the tall statements he makes, and the braggadocio style in which he does it, I must confess, have irritated me enough to call forth this reply.

"Mr. Kinney tells us he has the only white ear-lobed strain in the world; yet he tells us that he has read 'with pleasure' an article on the ear-lobes of Brown Leghorns in the *Bulletin* of December, 1872.

"I presume that which pleased him most in that article was that the 'writer's experience, and that of Mr. Wheeler, of Worcester, Mr. Beard, of Nashua, N. H., and Mr. Jacob Graves, of Boston, was that not one-twentieth part of all the Brown Leghorns had white ear-lobes, and that of the twentieth part of them that had, three-fourths were very defective in plumage;' and as Mr. Wheeler is a neighbor of Mr. Kinney, he ought to know whereof he speaks. As regards the article alluded to, I myself call it a good and truthful one. The writer also says: 'If we, to attain this one point, are to sacrifice the rich, beautiful black breast, elegant striped hackle, and handsome shoulder coverts and wing-bar, which are certainly of more importance, what have we gained?' So much for what pleases him to read.

"He tells us in his first article (*Bulletin* for June) that he had the first Brown Leghorns that came to this country, and their ear-lobes were entirely red and that the next two importations he made were like the others. He also says they were not Black Red Leghorns, but Brown Red. In 1866, he says he had a hen from Leghorns with white ear-lobes. But before he states this fact, he speaks of an advertisement in 1864, of Brown Leghorns with white ear-lobes, and goes on to tell how they probably came about, giving the impression that those advertised were not pure in blood. Was this gentlemanly and honorable, or, reader, do you call it a stab in the back as regards its influence upon the reputation of the advertiser? In the same article he tells of a hen imported in 1866, having a small comb, which, crossed with his, produced fowls in a few generations, that weighed eight pounds. Following this, he says he breeds for profit, and does not propose to sacrifice twenty years of labor in the perfection of his fowls, because young breeders want things gamey, and says they can have Brown Leghorns like Black Red Games 'by crossing with that breed. But the time will come when breeders will know the difference between crosses and thoroughbred stock.'

"Here I leave his first article to review his second, which is found in the *Bulletin* of September, 1873; and almost the first thing he tells you is that 'he has learned how to mate his fowls so as to retain the beautiful pencilings in the hens and produce black-breasted

cocks, or mottled-breasted, as six hundred chickens in his yards will show.' If I were in his place, I should suppose people would very naturally think there had been an introduction of a Brown Red Game cock, in accordance with the advice of Article I. But again he seems to forget himself, and tells I. K. Felch, in the *Poultry World* he 'may have his Black Red Games,' and that one may 'as well compare Black Hamburgs with Black Cochins as to compare Brown Leghorns with Black Red Games.' Wonderful consistency.

"His peculiar forcing system he should give to the world, for he says he can make his fowls weigh two pounds more than the farmer can with 'good farmer's care.' This may account for his eight-pound cock; this may also account for his strain weighing two pounds more than any strain of Brown Leghorns I ever saw.

"But wonders do not cease here. Old Red Ribbon! Who of my readers ever before heard of a hen which, in eight years and ten months, laid the marvelous number of 2,200 eggs? And who before ever heard of a breeder chalking down every egg a hen laid for nearly nine years? Two hundred and forty-one eggs each year for eight years and ten months of the laying life of a hen! But Mr. Kinney must have forgotten one item, or else is reserving it for a further surprise for the poultry breeders of America, viz., the number of eggs 'Old Red Ribbon' laid in her most productive year. According to the ratio of production by other fowls, it could not be less than four hundred. Was the account in his *Poultry World* article of these old hens among the farmers, from ten to twenty-one years old, a dish served up as an appetizer, that his readers might swallow his statistics in relation to 'Old Red Ribbon'? Unless he tells us who collected the eggs from 'Old Red Ribbon' and 'Signora' while he was 'travelling over that large extent of country' he speaks of, or presents for inspection the original entries of the account, he must excuse me for doubting the account, or kind of 'thinking 'Old Red Ribbon' might be like a hen that was owned by a boy who used to live with an uncle of mine, who was wont to assert that he had seen twelve eggs laid by a hen with shells colored seven different shades. Now, it was hard work for my uncle not to believe that six of his hens helped that hen lay those twelve eggs; but the boy saw his hen lay them all, and, as he was a boy of truth, we had to believe that the hen laid different colored eggs."

"In conclusion, if Mr. Kinney's fowls are all he represents them to be, what occasion has he to pull down his neighbor's house that he may build a barn? But he does this: First, by attempting to establish his strain as the only one of white ear-lobes, and then throwing suspicion on his neighbor, who in his very article he acknowledges advertised two years he shows that he received his white ear-lobed hen, from which he commenced to breed into his stock this characteristic. Second, by asserting that he can grow these very chicks two pounds larger than his neighboring farmers can with good care, by some hidden process of forcing, which, if true, is all right; but is it likely that size can, in a short time, be increased fifty per cent.? Thirdly, by the publication of marvellous production of eggs, which may best be dismissed with the navy saying: 'Tell that to the horse-marines; the sailors won't believe it.' Fourthly, by misconstruction and use of personalities in comparing the writing of others with that of his own in relation to the merits of his fowls; all of which will lead the unthinking novice in breeding to come to his net.

"I do not care a straw for his allusion to what I said of Brown Leghorns as they were in earlier days. I do not now breed Brown Leghorns, and I do not cry out because he is in any way injuring my business. But when people write of poultry, I like to see it done with some degree of fairness. But, closing, I will say I do not want a Leghorn, be it White or Brown, as large as a Brahma, or a cock that has Golden Hamburg plumage."

In September, 1875, the *Poultry World* published a letter written by O. H. Peck, of Franklin, Mass., which

contained the following statements regarding the first importations of "Leghorns" in America:

"For a year past there have appeared in the *Poultry World* quite a number of articles on the origin of Brown Leghorn fowls. The articles in question having been written by eminent breeders of said variety, it may appear presumptuous in me to attempt to add anything to what has already been said; but with your kind permission, I will state that about four years ago, Mr. N. O. Ward, of Fulton Street, New York City (the then celebrated cracker

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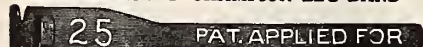
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baker) received a few of these fowls as a present, direct from Leghorn. This is, I think, the first record we have of them in America. The eggs from these fowls were distributed among his friends, one of whom was Mr. J. C. Thompson, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island—once an eminent poultry raiser, now deceased. Mr. Thompson writes as follows:

"I raised from six eggs, five cocks and one pullet. The size of the comb and wattles of that lot exceeded anything I have ever seen since. The length of the combs, (actual measurement) was six inches. The comb extended so far out over the beak, that it was in the way of their picking up grains, and they were compelled to press the protruding comb on one side to get their bills to the ground."

"On two or three occasions subsequent to this, Mr. Thompson obtained the fowls direct from Leghorn, once through his son-in-law, who was master of a vessel. They matured early, pullets laying at four months old; and Mr. Thompson was of the opinion that they oftentimes died from exhaustion, actually laying themselves to death: I once knew of a party who had them and sold the eggs under the name of 'Sicilian Fowls.' That they are excellent layers, no one will question, for they will lay more eggs in a given time, than any other pure-bred fowl known."

An attempt was made by an American poultry breeder, to investigate the origin of Leghorns in their native land. How this failed to accomplish satisfactory results is clearly explained in an article written by J. H. Davis, an old and well-known writer on poultry topics, for the *Fancier's Gazette* some twenty years ago. We reprint the following extracts from Mr. Davis' interesting summary:

"Twenty or more years ago there was a little book issued, bearing the above title, by P. H. Ayres of Mystic River, Connecticut. Mr. Ayres conceived the plan in 1878, of visiting the great Paris Exposition for the purpose of looking over the fowls placed on exhibition there, and then going to Italy to hunt for Leghorns, as he desired to bring home with him all the varieties and colors obtainable.

"Arriving at Marseilles he at once proceeded to look at the fowls in the Zoological Garden. Here he found Peafowls, White Pheasants, a fowl that looked like a White Leghorn, but rumpless; also a rumpless fowl with Plymouth Rock plumage, and a big black rumpless cock with feathered legs and a crest nearly four inches high. All these were in one pen. In another pen was a bird resembling a Hamburg, with rose comb, yellow hackle, plumage of yellowish brown, blue legs and half-white earlobes. Then there were Japanese Bantams and a coop of fowls resembling Silver Hamburgs, but about half the size, the most of which had red earlobes, the plumage being yellowish white, then there was a pen of Sultans and poor specimens of Golden, Silver and Mottled Polish. Many other varieties of birds were found here, but no Leghorns, which the tourist was in quest of.

"He next went to Leghorn, a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants, and the first place he visited was the market, in search of Leghorns. There were hundreds of fowls on sale. The proprietor or overseer of the market explained to Mr. Ayres that he had men out with handcarts gathering up fowls in all directions, some of them going as far as fifty miles for birds. Occasionally they extend their trips as far as the Adriatic Sea, on the opposite side of Italy, and to Rome. Curiously enough, the writer does not mention the fact that he saw during his trip abroad either a Brown, White or Pure Black Leghorn, and the book winds up with the writer's visit to Leghorn. He does say, however, that 'The black fowl is the favorite fowl in Italy.' He also wrote that of the thousands of fowls he saw outside the gates of Leghorn, nine out of every ten were jet

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black without admixture of any other color, and these fowls had single combs, all of them.

"In this connection we mention the fact that the Brown Leghorn was the first to appear in America as a distinctive Leghorn breed. Then came the Whites, and afterwards the Blacks. Another thing should be remembered: that all the Brown, White and Black Leghorns of the earlier days had single combs, and that the rose combs did not come until recently, especially the rose comb Browns. Mr. Ayres gave Reed Watson, of East Windsor Hill, Conn., credit for introducing the first Black Leghorns in this country from abroad, though he admits that many Black Leghorns had been made in this country before Mr. Watson's importation, from sports of Dominique Leghorns, and that these black sports bred together produced true Black Leghorns in every particular.

"Mr. Ayres brought no Leghorns home from Italy with him. If he did, he does not mention it. Perhaps he was grievously disappointed in not finding what he was in search of. He says, in conclusion, that in all his travels in Italy he did not see a rose comb fowl, and gives it as his opinion that all rose combs were made in America. He further stated that most of the fowls he saw there were good Leghorn shape, but he saw no pure breeds, unless it was the Black.

"Now I want to ask: Where the Brown and White Leghorns came from? Surely not from Italy. There is no record anywhere, and I have searched faithfully for it, to show that a Brown or White Leghorn was ever imported from Italy in the early days. No tourist ever saw one there, and they were never there, unless imported from this country in later years. The conclusion, then, is that the Brown and White Leghorns are purely American breeds, which I have long maintained and must adhere to. The principal factor in making the Brown Leghorn was the Black Breasted Red Game. What other cross was used I am at a loss to determine. The male Brown Leghorn of earlier days were much like the Black Reds; so much so as to be often mistaken for them, and they possessed all the pugnacity of the Games. The Brown Red Games were also introduced in the cross.

"To sum up, then, from all the data at hand, and after the most critical search for facts concerning the Leghorns, the only conclusion that can be reached is that we are not indebted to Italy for the Leghorns; that they did not originate there, and that they are purely an American breed, just as much as the Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks are American breeds. Then let us speak of this favorite breed of fowls not as from Italy, or in the Mediterranean class, but as American fowls, in the American class."

None will dispute Mr. Davis' patriotic sentiments, even if his claims, especially as to the origin of White and Black Leghorns, are not well supported by authentic data.

H. H. Stoddard, in his "New Book on the Brown Leghorns," sums up the history of the origin of the color and form of Brown Leghorns in the following intelligent and impartial language:

"To us the origin of the name of the Leghorn fowl is not as interesting as the origin of those peculiarities which distinguish the breed. Color of plumage may be nothing remarkable. We have the White, Black and Brown and Dominique. These colors, on domesticated fowls, without care, would be mixed in many specimens, and the Leghorn would really be a speckled fowl. But who has not observed, in flocks of native fowls that have been bred without any choice of color, how, in a few years, the red-hacked cock appears, with the black breast and the 'brown hen' This seems to be a natural arrangement of color when breeding for color is not an object of attention. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that the Brown Leghorn, in its

native clime, may have the most natural color among the black, white and mixed.

"The doctrine recently advanced by an eminent writer on poultry, that all breeds of fowls tend to grow lighter in color, may be pronounced decidedly erroneous. If this were the case, then on farms the flocks bred hap-hazard style would all have become snow-white long ago. The truth is, domestication causes the color of pigeons and poultry of all kinds, in common with horses, dogs, sheep, cattle, and all other domestic animals, to scatter in all directions. There is a constant tendency toward white, black, brown, yellow, mottled, pied, brindled, spotted, 'ring-streaked, speckled and grizzled.' But there is no more gravitation toward light colors than toward dark ones. Black sheep appear persistently, in spite of continued weeding. White and black horses start up in a strain of bays. No matter what the uniform color of a race of birds or quadrupeds is in a state of nature, domesticate it, and owing to a change of food, or to some unknown cause or combination of artificial influences, the stock branches out in a few generations, to a great diversity of colors. Now, with fowls there is not only a constant tendency to this scattering of color, but also a conflicting tendency to the reversion to the primitive type of the *Gallus Bankiva*, the parent wild stock, which is colored very much like our Standard Brown Leghorns of today. Therefore the persistent appearance in the barnyard fowls of Italy of the Brown variety of Leghorns among black, white and speckled specimens, is but the assertion of the original tendency of the race, and the brown type of Italian fowls with black breasted males may be looked upon as carrying the inborn marks of their ancient lineage.

"But, what produces the shape, and the lithe and lively qualities? There is a 'blue blood' and a fineness about this breed which we may best account for by the climate where they have lived for ages. What makes the difference between the quick, impulsive Italian and Frenchman, and the native of northern Europe? Is it not the long-continued direct and indirect influence of the climate?

"But, besides the influence of climate,

what naturalists call correlative development has much to do with it. By this term is meant that the growth of one part of the body of an animal affects the growth of other parts. Now what can we expect of a small or medium-sized fowl like the Brown Leghorn hen? Surely not meat enough to fill the stomachs of a large family at dinner! She flies around lively and cannot, of course, lay on flesh. She is enterprising, and her very lightness and quickness render her able to go farther in a day, and if at liberty, get a proportionately larger share of good things, such as worms and insects, to make her lay eggs. While she is do-

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ing this, a specimen of some larger breed will hang around the barn or shed, eat corn, lay few eggs but develop a body amply sufficient in bulk to dine a company of six men.

"There is a balancement in growing things. If nutriment flows to one part of the organism, another part must go lean. The cow that makes two pounds of butter per day will, very likely, present a body of skin and bones, after she has been at it a considerable time; while the Shorthorn, with ample proportions, bones well hung with fat, gives but little milk, with few oily globules. We never see a crest on a large comb, or find a beard and large wattles on the same fowl. A little crab-apple will have an abundance of seed in perfection. A cultivated apple, large, luscious, well-flavored, will have few seeds, and a portion of those in a state of atrophy.

"Some one may ask if the sunny climate of Italy will cause monstrous combs to grow on fowls. We answer that the tendency of a cold climate is to make combs small. Men living in a cold country will select specimens with small combs as breeders, for the reason that large combs will invariably get frozen. But, in a mild country, a large comb may be cultivated, also those of curious or fantastic shape, as the French breeds.

"There is a tendency among mankind to admire some extraordinary development, or something very small. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Italians, away back to the time of the Roman Empire, if you please, cultivated these high single combs and large wattles. Women care for poultry, to a great extent, in Europe, and these extravagant combs are of a piece with hair fixings sixteen inches high, hoops four feet in diameter, and shoes with heels stilted.

"It cannot be denied that the people of a nation producing many artists will be very likely to select and breed domestic poultry with taste, and with an eye to the beautiful. Who does not think that the combs and wattles (not frozen) on a Leghorn are very pleasing?

"But, however, much or little the premeditated selection of the keepers may have effected in the matter of combs (and we are inclined to suspect that it has accomplished a great deal, not so much in originating the large combs as in perpetuating and intensifying the trait), the law of correlative development has come in play here also, no doubt, working slowly, but surely, for ages. They have small bodies, and can afford to have large combs and full, large tails. No doubt man has much to do with this, but nature fixes these things so they are suitable, and it is not difficult for man to fall in and help a little. How the Leghorn would look with a small comb and a Cochin tail! Intolerable, even with large egg production. It is easy to believe that a large body naturally has proportionately small appendages; so that when we get a fowl with a large, thick-set body, the tail and head fixings are small, not entirely through man's interference by selection.

"We can give no reason for many things in nature but that they are so. Many other things are very plain. For instance, a wild dog carries his small ears erect, because he must listen almost constantly, in his wild condition, in order to get a living; but generally the tame dog has large lopped ears, because he is free, in his tame condition, from the necessity of constant watching, and the muscles of the ear become lax by disuse. Use has much to do with development. Note the muscles of the blacksmith's arm. The Brown Leghorn has large wings. Why? Activity accounts for it; also, in a measure, for the size of the tail. Watch one of this breed, and you will see the head move quickly and often. Does not this cause rapid and full circulation of blood, and help to develop large comb and wattles?"

\*\*\* An abundance of fresh air never injured chickens or fowls. It is breathing cooped up foul air that does the mischief. \*\*\*

## PENNSYLVANIA WORKING FOR BETTER POULTRY

We publish on pages 821 and 822 two views taken in the Division of Poultry, Pennsylvania State College, School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, at State College, Pa.

Professor Homer W. Jackson, in writing of the work in Poultry Husbandry at Pennsylvania State College states:

"We had ten students in our winter course and a class of twenty-seven regular students in the second semester. The interest shown by the students in the poultry work was a decided surprise to the College authorities and many more would have taken poultry in the second semester if the schedule could have been arranged to suit all who applied for the course. The course in the second semester covered the subject of poultry house construction, incubation and brooding. In addition to the classroom work the students built a brooder house 12x40, equipped it with partitions and raised platforms for twelve brooders, and each of the students made one hatch with a one-hundred egg incubator. They were quite successful, in general, some securing yields of eighty per cent. and over of all eggs set. They took entire care of their machines during the hatching and, when chickens came off, transferred them to the hovers in the new brooder house where they did the major part of the work of caring for them until they were three or four weeks old. Such a class as this one was altogether too large for our equipment and we were, therefore, much embarrassed in our effort to give the course properly.

"The work at this institution is expected to be about evenly divided between instruction and investigation, but since the writer took charge of the work last September, his attention has necessarily been given almost exclusively to the work of instruction. Some experiments are now under way and more are planned for the near future, and it is hoped that something in the way of investigational work may be brought to a conclusion before long. The work at present is in the line of

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Q This book will be sent FREE to each one sending 50 cents for a three year subscription to the Poultry Record. Send the 50 cents to-day. Your subscription will start with the next issue of the Record and the book will be sent as soon as issued.

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investigating problems connected with feeding and incubation.

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## VISITS WITH PROMINENT POULTRYMEN

George W. Tracey, Field Representative

J. H. Jackson of Hudson, Mass., ranks as one of our best White Wyandotte breeders. He has a reputation that is world wide. His birds are always prominent among the winners at the biggest shows, whether he shows them himself or supplies them to others. His first prize pen at Madison Square Garden several years ago was the sensation of the show. The past season was a banner one for Mr. Jackson and his famous strain as he had and sold winners for such shows as Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Seattle, Chicago, Kansas City, Missouri State Show, Indianapolis, Louisville, Ky., Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Youngstown, Pittsburg, Boston and Madison Square Garden, New York. He has bred White Wyandottes for 20 years.

His plant consists of about 30 acres well situated to raise fine Wyandottes, affording the young birds unlimited grass range. He uses open-front houses for his breeding birds and to this he attributes the splendid vigor and constitution of this strain. He informed me that when he first started with the White Wyandottes, they didn't seem to have strong constitutions and it was difficult to raise the young chicks, but it is far different now and it would be hard to find a more beautiful or healthy flock. He is especially strong in early birds and is in excellent shape to handle the fall trade for show birds.

We called on A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., recently and found him very much pleased with the way the world is using him, and well he might be, for after 27 years of selling fancy breeding and exhibition poultry as well as eggs for hatching, he finds that the past season was the best in the

history of Riverview Poultry Yards.

His egg trade was especially gratifying, sales aggregating \$6,750 for the season. His sales of stock were correspondingly large and he believes that the coming season bids fair to surpass all others. His foreign shipments alone during the last two years amounted to \$900 as follows:

A \$250 shipment of Barred Rocks and Silver Wyandottes to Russia; a \$300 shipment of Barred and White Rocks and White Wyandottes to Japan; a \$150 shipment of Barred Rocks to Africa, and a \$200 shipment of Barred Rocks to Australia. Mr. Hawkins has shipped and still continues to ship stock to all parts of the civilized world.

We found him plentifully supplied with good stock in sufficient numbers to fill almost any order, no matter how large, having about 7000 chicks to select from in White, Barred, and Buff Rocks; Silver, White, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes. He had about 1200 Columbians, all bred from his Boston and Madison Square Garden, New York, winners.

Mr. Hawkins can surely claim prominence as an all around breeder and judge, and although he showed birds last season at New York that were sensational in quality, selling three males at the show for \$500, he is confident that he has still better ones this season.

While attending the last A. P. A. meeting, I met Ben Scranton, S. C. R. I. Red Specialist, who insisted upon my "coming home" with him to Rising Sun, Ind., for a visit, something I was very glad to do. I had long known of the quality of the birds exhibited by Mr.

Scranton, as well as some that he had sold to others for exhibition purposes, and I was very anxious to study his breeding birds and learn from him his methods of mating.

After spending the better part of two days with him and his birds, and after seeing the direct evidence of his skill, I unhesitatingly proclaim him to be one of America's foremost Single Comb Rhode Island Red breeders. I will not attempt to describe Mr. Scranton's methods of mating, I am going to leave that for him to do. He has promised AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD an article describing his methods of breeding, methods that have resulted in the production of one of the best flocks of Single Comb Reds I ever saw. I looked over 500 or more young birds of varying ages and of that number there were upwards of one hundred exhibition pullets, and while I have seen individual specimens that might shine ahead of this general flock, I never saw so many good females in a flock of this size. He also had many fine and promising cockerels.

Capen Bros. display of prize winning Barred Rocks at the Connecticut State Fair was the best ever exhibited at Charter Oak and about the best we ever saw at an early fall show. A feature of the exhibit was the winning of a son, sire and grandsire, the latter winning 1st cock, his son, 2nd cock, and his grandson winning 1st cockerel, while one of his daughters won 1st pullet. The old bird is a noble specimen, having a grand majestic bearing along with narrow sharp barring, in fact narrow bright barring clear to the skin was the rule on the Capen Bros. display. They are among the oldest breeders of Barred Rocks and generally win at New England's leading shows, including Boston, where in competition with the best, last winter they won several important prizes and specials.

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They raise about 750 birds each year on their 300 acre farm at Bloomfield, Conn. Their flock has unlimited range and the birds are husky specimens. They also breed Partridge Wyandottes and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Their winning Partridge Wyandotte cock was a winner at New York. They have also been great winners on Rose Comb Reds, winning 1st pen and 1st hen, and other prizes at Boston, 1908, show.

W. B. Drumm, the Barred Plymouth Rock breeder of Chatham, N. Y., has been breeding along careful lines for a number of years and by careful selection, he has established a strain that reproduces itself to a remarkable degree. His slogan that "show birds beget show birds" was pretty clearly demonstrated at the last big Chatham Fair, where in a very strong class, (among which were birds that were said to have been purchased from a noted breeder) he won every first prize, also grand sweepstakes specials for best display. This was going some as the Barred Rocks were one of the hottest classes in the show. Mr. Drumm uses fresh-air houses for his birds and gives his flock the most careful attention. As a result he has strong, vigorous birds, a fact that can be attested by an egg customer of his in Pasadena, Calif., who reported 11 strong lively chicks from a single sitting of eggs. He has some very nice birds for sale.

Everett M. Hawkins of Lancaster, Mass., has some exceptionally good Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. He informed us that his strain was founded principally on stock and eggs purchased from Mr. Park about eight years ago, and that by careful breeding he has established a strain of fine shape and color. Last winter desiring new blood, he purchased the cockerel that was in 3rd pen at Madison Square Garden. This bird was one of the best in the show, and had he been in the

single class, he would have finished close to Mr. Bean's celebrated "Sensation." This cockerel was mated with some of his best females and produced splendid results. He has about 250 chicks from this mating that are wonderfully promising. One of the reasons for the success of this mating is the fact that Mr. Bean started laying the foundation of this great strain with birds from Mr. Park, and in securing this cockerel, Mr. Hawkins obtained a bird that was related to his own strain. We saw some very fine birds on the place, notably several fine hens of exceptional color and a cock that the late M. S. Gardner thought was as good a Red as he ever saw. Mr. Hawkins has 18 acres devoted to the use of his poultry.

Columbian County, N. Y., has many breeders of note within her border, breeders that have furnished stock that has won the blue at Boston and Madison Square Garden. Among them is Percy L. Callender, of Chatham, N. Y., breeder of prize winning White Plymouth Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes. He has bred White Rocks for a number of years and met with great success, furnishing stock for noted breeders, lately having made a shipment of 18 head to a Western breeder. White Rocks were the biggest class at the big Chatham Fair Poultry Show, and the competition was hot; Mr. Callender won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st and 2nd pen, young, and 3rd cock, also gold special for best display. In this class were exceptionally fine specimens, the 1st cockerel shown by Mr. Callender tied with the 1st cock shown by the Dunlap-Schwind Co. He also breeds Columbian Wyandottes. We can recommend Mr. Callender to our readers as we have known him personally for many years and he stands high in the estimation of his fellow townsmen.

It gives us great pleasure to introduce Payne Bros. to the readers of

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. They own a beautiful 250 acre farm on the outskirts of the village of Portland, Conn., the principal products of which are peaches and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, of excellent quality. At the time of my visit, they had shipped upwards of \$1500 worth of peaches and were not through. They also had about 500 young Rose Comb Reds running around the peach orchards, many of them of splendid exhibition quality, in fact in one lot they had 60 pullets that would make one take notice. Payne Bros. have been breeding Rose Combs for about 8 years and secured their foundation stock from the late Mr. Tuttle. They have not used any other blood since, and consequently their flock is probably as nearly pure Tuttle strain as any flock in existence.

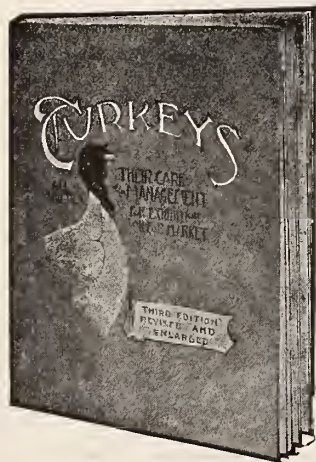
At West Haven they won 1-3 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-3-4 cockerel, 1-2 pullets, 1-2 pen, all club ribbons and cup for best display. Equally good results at Middletown and Meriden. At Worcester, Mass., big show, they won gold special for best display in the American class. Their birds this season are better than ever. The birds have unlimited range, which accounts in a measure for their extreme hardiness and vigor.

T. A. McKittrick, Hudson, N. Y., has established an enviable reputation as a breeder of R. C. Black Minorcas through his consistent winnings, year after year, at Madison Square Garden. Mr. McKittrick claims that he has won more first and second prizes in the Rose Comb Black Minorca class at that show than any other exhibitor. His birds have also won leading honors at World's Fair, Jamestown Exposition, Boston, Chicago and other leading shows. His young stock this season is the best he has ever raised, and he is ready to quote prices on both exhibition and breeding stock. Mr. McKittrick is president of the International R. C. Black Minorca Club.

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## STARTING IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa.

**M**Y STARTING in the poultry business was back in 1884. The poultry business was a nice little business at that time. There were some fine opportunities to do business, as for instance the Barred Plymouth Rock and the Silver Wyandotte; the Rocks were well started, but the Wyandottes were just ready to jump. I was but a boy and weak at that, so my starting was very modest and somewhat slow and cautious. My plan had been to study civil engineering, but my health gave way at school compelling a complete change of plans.

About the time I was unable to take any position, my father suggested I raise poultry, he furnishing everything but the labor—I to do that for one-third of the produce, market poultry only. I accepted at once and I planned to have only pure bred poultry, for this reason: I had seen my father buy Barred Plymouth Rock eggs and raise a nice flock of pullets all of which were bought by a breeder. That was a clear object lesson to me for I knew there was about three times the profit in those Rocks that there was in common chickens.

Object lesson number two was a neighbor who bred Rocks, Cochins, Langshans and Silver Wyandottes, put a two dollar advertisement in a farm paper and sold \$60 worth of eggs for hatching. I thought I could do that too. I have done it a few times and a few more.

I worked with my father ten years. The very first spring I bought eggs of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Silver Wyandottes. All these extra expenses I paid and when I sold any eggs or stock I credited the firm with the market price. I began advertising in the *Poultry World* at once and found that I could sell about two dollars worth of stock for every dollar I invested in advertising. Remember, I was a boy and we had no near shows and no fanciers who were making a business of it. I had to feel my way, and I did it carefully for ten years. Then I began showing and pushing and the business began to be a business and has been a good one ever since, one that any man would gladly father.

Now, out of these years of experience of my own, and watching many start and stop short, what have I learned to help the starter?

First. I was told when I started that the business would soon run itself out. This we all know was a wrong guess. It is a good business and will continue to be a good one.

Second. The keystone is the selling ability. No man or woman will do much in the thoroughbred poultry business who has no natural ability to sell, likes to barter. It can be learned, of course, but some natural foundation is a great help.

Third. Get some show records or laying records to tell the public about and then tell them good strong facts about your stock. Show winning, laying ability, size, wonderful color,—get it sure, then tell the world.

Now, how is the best way to get GOOD stock? I would buy a trio or pen or pens, as you have the cash, but don't buy numbers or cheap stock. Buy good birds and trust the man you buy of. You may miss it at times, and at others you will get far more than you pay for. Save part of your buying for eggs, for from eggs rightly bought you will get a line of blood you can get no other way.

Go slow! Plan other ways of income for three to five years if you are green at the business, for there are many enemies waiting to try you. It is a business that depends so much on the individual. He or she must guide it and plan the moves. I plan my year's work largely in November and December of each year.

A poultryman should have land to raise food for his family and for other crops. I bought all supplies up to the last eight years. I have farmed about twelve acres, but if I were planning a business I would want fifty acres or more and would want it as near a town as I could afford. I ship every day during the months of February, March, April and May and the nearer one is to the express office the better. I am two and one-fourth miles away and it is far enough to drive so often, sometimes twice a day. One and a half miles is better.

Then, one has to decide about the number of breeds. I have always had a number and find I have cleared as much as some noted specialists. One breed has great possibilities and I would advise one breed, but will add that a man or woman who cannot learn to breed the finest fowls of more than one breed has small ability or small chance to succeed with one variety alone. With plenty of room or with good neighbors to help raise the stock there is little difficulty in managing more than one breed, but the greater the number of varieties the more work and worry.

This I know: that in the thoroughbred end of the business I can make many times as much for my labor as I could in the market end. I ran that end, you see, for ten years and I made from 100 to 120 per cent. on cost, but the labor costs more for every \$100 worth of market business than it does when handling thoroughbreds.

The right handling of your customers is part of the starting, for pleased customers help very much. I have sold to people this year who bought of me ten years ago.

## SHOW REPRESENTATIVES

We want a worker at every fall fair and winter poultry show and will make liberal terms with reliable parties. If you wish to engage in this work, send us the name and date of the show, or shows, that you will attend, and we will send our proposition and reserve the show exclusively for you, if it has not already been spoken for. If it has, we will write and tell you so, as only one representative is allowed at each place.

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The Invalid Poultry Woman—Myra V. Norys.  
Biographical Sketches of Judges—By Editor.  
What Shall the A. P. A. Do Next?  
The Modern Black Minorca—O. E. Remsen.  
Judging Wyandottes by Comparison—J. H. Drevenstedt.

Seward Open Front House.  
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## POULTRY SHOW DATES

The demand for space in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is so great that the large number of pages in each month's issue are entirely inadequate to accommodate the matter furnished for publication. In the matter of poultry show dates, names of judges, officers, etc., these will be published but once, either in the issue for the month preceding the show date, or the same month.

Officers of local poultry associations are requested to send us announcements concerning their exhibitions and work that will prove of interest and importance to poultry keepers. Such information we will be glad to publish in the interest of a bigger, better and busier poultry industry.

Where Held	Dates	Judges	Secretary
<b>ARKANSAS</b>			
Mariana .....	Nov. 23-25.....	Parrish .....	Dr. W. A. Thornton
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
Cheshire .....	Nov. 15-17.....	.....	E. H. Williams
West Haven .....	Nov. 29-Dec. 2.....	Drevenstedt, Card, Welles .....	W. J. Maher
So. Manchester.....	Nov. 15-18.....	Bonfoey, Ives, Card	J. H. Minikin
<b>GEORGIA</b>			
Augusta .....	Nov. 7-12.....	Wittman, Simmons, Ewald .....	H. W. Cameron
Dalton .....	Nov. 22-25.....	Brown .....	W. R. Davis
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			
Camp Point.....	Nov. 21-24.....	Heimlich .....	C. Donald Gay
Taylorville .....	Nov. 30-Dec. 3.....	Pierce .....	Mrs. Laura B. Evans
<b>IOWA</b>			
Belle Plain.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3.....	Holden .....	E. M. Ewen
Clinton .....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3.....	Tucker .....	J. H. Spence
New Virginia.....	Nov. 28-30.....	Shaner .....	L. E. Wilson
<b>MARYLAND</b>			
Hagerstown .....	Oct. 11-14.....	.....	W. F. Spahr
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			
Iuka .....	Nov. ....	Fishel .....	C. D. Adams
<b>MISSOURI</b>			
Chillicothe .....	Nov. 22-26.....	Emry .....	Lulu M. W. Ott
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			
Paterson .....	Nov. 30-Dec. 3.....	.....	L. Thonnerieux, 52 Peel St.
<b>NEW YORK</b>			
New York City.....	Nov. 18-24.....	.....	E. D. Howell, Mineola, N. Y.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
Bethlehem .....	Nov. 23-26.....	Denny .....	H. J. Schneller
Mohnton .....	Nov. 22-26.....	Webb .....	Robt. Reigner
Williamsport .....	Nov. 30-Dec. 3.....	.....	Jas. T. Huston, 422 Louisa St.
Womelsdorf .....	Nov. 30-Dec. 3.....	Davy .....	Chas. D. Leinbach
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
Knoxville .....	Oct. 5-12.....	Drevenstedt, Mar- shall, Whittman, Owen .....	L. B. Audigier
<b>TEXAS</b>			
El Paso.....	Oct. 29-Nov 6.....	Van Winkle.....	L. E. Gillet
Gatesville .....	Nov. 24-26.....	Savage .....	F. A. Story
<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
Bellingham .....	Nov. 22-26.....	.....	L. Hilderbrand
<b>CANADA</b>			
Elmira, Ont.....	Nov. 8-10.....	.....	Henry B. Strome

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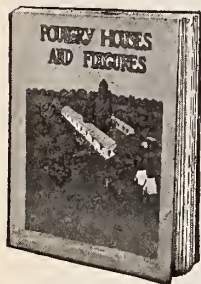
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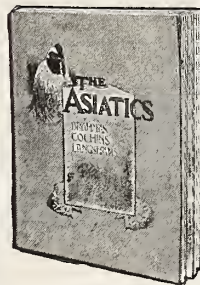
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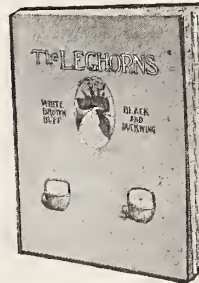
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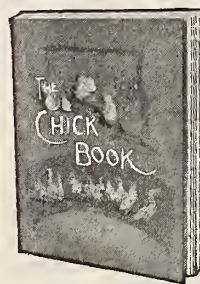
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